The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8999.—VOL. LV. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, 61, Prince-street, the wife of Captain HENRY MILES, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Burwood, Mrs. GALE, of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Richmond, the wife of HENRY HOBY BROWN, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, 77, Goulburn-street, Mrs. E. S. NICHOL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Brisbane, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. Moseley, WALTER S. TAYLOR, Esq., Q.C.S., to BARBARA GEORGINA HERBERT, daughter of the late Lieutenant ARTHUR H. MURPHY, R.N., of Myrtle Lodge, Kingstown, County Dublin, and Strand-street, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

DEATHS.

On the the 12th January last, at the Island of Jersey, CHRISTIAN LAMONT, wife of THOMAS HENDERSON, Esq., Surgeon, late of Edinburgh, and mother of Thomas Henderson, of South Gundagai.

On the 24th instant, at Hunter's Hill, FANNY, daughter of BENJAMIN and HARRIET BUCHANAN, aged 7½ months.

On the 25th instant, at his parents' residence, Molles Main, of croup, EDWARD LUNMAN, youngest son of E. L. and ANNE MOORE, aged 4 years and 2 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
AVOCA,
1284 tons, 250-horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1867, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 23rd March, 1867.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 20th April, inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE).
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 4.30; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday, 2nd April, at 4.30 p.m.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; Diamantina, to-morrow morning, Wednesday, at 7; and Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Diamantina, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, Wednesday morning, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Yarra Yarra, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Saturday afternoon, at 4.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
TO GLADSTONE.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO PORT DENISON, via Gladstone.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Tuesday, 2nd April.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, HUNTER RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.
The unrivalled steamship BARWON, John T. Rolls commander, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 9, from the Commercial Wharf. Cabin, 10s. Steerage, 5s.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Commercial Wharf.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For BRISBANE.—LADY YOUNG, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 27th instant, at 5 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON direct.—LADY BOWEN, on or about 5th April.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to the above ports.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.

For the MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner TERRARA (running in conjunction with the Company's steamer Nautilus there), on WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP, SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The unrivalled steamship
BARWON,
John T. Rolls, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 p.m., carrying passengers and cargo.
FARES AT REDUCED RATES.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE (calling at TWOFOLD BAY).—☞ The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, John Pain, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, on THURSDAY next, at noon.

Passages at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	15	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, will leave Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 12 a.m., calling at Twofold Bay.

Saloon	£7
Return ticket, available 4 months	£12
Steerage	£4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD., Agents, 100, Pitt-st.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING is unavoidably DETAINED until THURSDAY next, and will leave on that day at 3 p.m. Freight received every day. W. DALTON, agent.

MORPETH, LORD OF THE ISLES. For freight apply R. KING, Circular Quay.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE and Macleay River.—The FLYING FISH. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

GORILLA for MANNING RIVER.—Receiving Cargo, Baltic Wharf.

MORPETH and PATERSON RIVER.—Ketch CAROLINE. For freight, apply, 201, Sussex-st.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON, PORT MACKAY, and BROAD SOUND.—The fine clipper schooner COLLEEN BAWN, now fast loading at Victoria Wharf, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—☞ The clipper schooner HARRIET KING, J. M'Donald, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched immediately.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE direct.—☞ The clipper schooner SARAH PILE, Yull, master, having the greater portion of her cargo down, will be dispatched on THURSDAY next, without fail.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST FARES.
PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
The lowest fares and the greatest regularity and speed will be found by the steamers BLACK SWAN, EMU, CYGNET, and PELICAN, from the PATENT SLIP WHARF, DAILY.
To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12; 1, 2, 3, 4.15, 5, and 6.
To RYDE, 6, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

Fares:—Cabin, 9d; return, 1s; steerage, 6d; return, 9d.
MUCH CHEAPER THAN OTHER STEAMERS.

From RYDE, 7.40, 8.30, 9.30, and 11.40 a.m.; 1.40, 3, 3.40, 5.40, and 7 p.m.
From GLADESVILLE, 8, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, and 12 (noon); 12.45, 2, 3.15, 4, 5, 6, and 7.15 p.m.
From HUNTER'S HILL, 15 minutes after leaving Gladesville. Calling at Cockatoo when required.
Refreshments on board.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF,
at almost nominal rates.
Making trips without changing into small boats.
From Sydney—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5 p.m.
From Parramatta—6.50, 8.50, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, and 5.
Refreshments on board.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Coomerang, MONDAY, at 8 a.m.

THE PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S fast and commodious Saloon Steamers ADELAIDE and the YSABEL
Leave King-street Wharf THIS DAY.
For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE at *7, 9, *10, 11.30 a.m.; *1, 2.30, 5, *6 p.m. Extra to TARBAN, 4.15.
For PENNANT HILLS, at 9, 11.30, 2.30, 5, and *6.
From PENNANT HILLS at 7.25, 9, 1.10, 6.15.
From Ryde, 7.40, *8.30, 10, *11.30, 1.20, *2.30, 3.40, *7.1.
From GLADESVILLE at 8, *8.56, 10.20, *11.50, 1.40, 2.50, 4, 7.35.
From HUNTER'S HILL at 8.15, *9.10, 10.30, 12.10, 1.50, *3.10, 4.10, *5, 7.50. *YSABEL trips.
To PARRAMATTA at the LOWEST FARES—going right up to the town without any extra expense.
From KING-STREET WHARF, THIS DAY.
At 9, 11.30, 2.30, and 6.
Leave PARRAMATTA Wharf 6.40, 9, 12.15, 2.30, 6.15.

HOKITIKA WHARF.—☞ The regular passenger packet, YOUNG AUSTRALIA, 250 tons, M'Gee, master, now daily expected, will be dispatched soon after arrival, carrying passengers and limited quantity of cargo. Dead weight 50s, measurement 60s; passage money £5. Apply J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

PERCY, for HOKITIKA, sails TO-MORROW, from Patent Slip Wharf. Freight 60s. J. BLACK and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite trader CONSTANCE, H. Elliott, commander (daily expected), will on arrival have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—☞ The clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH will be dispatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR WELLINGTON AND PORT COOPER.—☞ The splendid A1 Aberdeen clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, J. W. Vandervord commander, is now fast loading, will have quick dispatch. Rates of freight according to previous advertisement.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper brig FREAK, William Linklater (formerly of the schooner Black Dog), commander, having most of her freight engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO., 23, Macquarie-place.

FOR THE FIJI ISLANDS.—The barque CAMDEN, under engagement, will sail on or about the 27th instant. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The A1 clipper ship AVA, George Johnson, commander, being under charter, will be the
FIRST OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS,
her lofty 'tween decks and good ventilation offering unequalled advantages in steerage.

Has only a few berths disengaged, and to prevent disappointment, intending passengers are requested to book at once, either on board, at Duguid's Wharf, or at the offices of LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine clipper ship
BURLINGTON,
A1 at Lloyd's for 13 years, John Coward, commander, will sail on or about APRIL 1st.

Has very superior accommodation for steerage passengers.

This vessel has just arrived from London with immigrants, where she was fitted up, under the inspection of the Government Emigration Commissioners, with a distilling apparatus for making fresh water, bakehouse separate from the galley, and every other requisite for the comfort of steerage passengers.

For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain COWARD, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, George-street.

SHIP BURLINGTON FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Passengers are now being booked by this vessel.

Persons who have inquired for passages are requested to pay their deposits at once, as only a limited number will be taken.

Apply to Captain COWARD, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class clipper ship AUSTRALIAN, 1400 tons, Captain Leigh, will be dispatched for the above port from Newcastle, punctually on the 18th April.

The above-named favourite ship was built expressly for the passenger trade. The accommodation in all classes is superior. Passage money, including the passage to Newcastle per steamer, £18 and upwards.

For all particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—☞ The A 1 clipper barque HELEN, Evans, commander, will have quick dispatch. Has room for a few cabin passengers and light freight only, for which immediate application is necessary, to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HONGKONG, the clipper barque VILLE DE ST. LO, P. Dubois, commander, having all her dead weight engaged will have immediate dispatch.

For light freight and passage apply on board to the captain, or to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO., 23, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON Direct.—To sail on 10th April, the A1 Aberdeen Clipper ship, JOHN DUTHIE, 1031 tons register, John D. Phillips commander, is now ready to receive cargo, has the whole of her dead weight on board.

Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.

Has two cabins to let in saloon, and room for a few second-class passengers.

Apply to Captain PHILLIPS on board off Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON, to follow the John Duthie.—The well-known A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, James Scott, commander, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged, will have quick despatch. Has excellent saloon accommodation.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on MONDAY, 15th April, the favourite clipper ship DOVER CASTLE, 1200 tons, A1 at Lloyd's, R. K. Deakon, commander, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall. The accommodations for all classes are unrivalled, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second cabin, £30
Third cabin, £18 to £20
Steerage, £16.
Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP GREAT PACIFIC, Captain Baillie.—All ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate by noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
THE SOBRAON.
FOR SPECIE AND PASSENGERS.
This magnificent ship will be towed to sea on SATURDAY, the 6th April, at daylight.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin	As per agreement.
Second cabin	30 guineas.
Intermediate	20 ditto
Steerage	18 ditto.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR GOLD and PASSENGERS ONLY.—FOR LONDON.—The celebrated clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, Robert Johnston, commander, will sail on Saturday, 31st instant. Has one stern and two side cabins disengaged.

For terms. Apply on board, at Circular Quay; to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Pitt-street; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—☞ The clipper schooner AU REVOIR, ready for sea at the shortest notice. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, a Brig of 350 tons and two Schooners of 200 tons each.
Apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, to EUROPE direct, or via one port, the A1 Prussian barque AMAZONE, 280 tons register, H. Hay, commander. Apply to FRANCK, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned by noon, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, or they will not be recognised. Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature at once.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP SEA BREEZE, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SHIP SEA BREEZE, for LONDON.—Shippers by the above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES and send in bills of lading at once, to enable the ship to clear at the Customs on THURSDAY MORNING, the 27th instant.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the ship WILLIAM DUTHIE must be rendered to the undersigned, by WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at noon, or they will not be recognised.

Shippers are requested to send in bills of lading and pass entries.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

BRITON'S QUEEN.—Shippers of cargo by this vessel, which was lost on Masthead Island, on the 21st March last, on her passage from Port Denison to Sydney, are requested to forward accounts of their several shipments to the Sydney Marine Assurance Company, in order that the net proceeds of sale may be rateably distributed.
Sydney, 21st March, 1867.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES of 1080 bags of Sugar, marked R.S, and 330 packages of Cordage, per Harriet Armitage, from Manila, are requested to pass ENTRIES for the Grafton Wharf, produce bills of lading, and pay freight, or they will be landed and stored at their expense.
THOMAS STEWART, Grafton Wharf.

SHIP GOLDEN SOUTH, Woolloomooloo Bay.—For SALE, the SAILS, RIGGING, SPARS, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. May be seen on board. Apply to HENRY FAITHFULL, Master.

FOR SALE, a BOAT, for fishing or pleasure. Length, 22 feet, with new sails and gear. Price £12. To be seen at YATES'S, Woolloomooloo.

TO BECHE-DE-MER TRADERS.—For SALE, a large new Beche-de-mer BOAT, 35 feet long, 8 feet beam, 3 feet 6 inches deep. Price only £40. J. BELL, Boat-builder, Balmain.

SAN FRANCISCO.—TENDERS wanted to convey FREIGHT and PASSENGERS to the above port, at per head per ton, Apply Mr. BLACKBURN, Lighthouse Hotel, Sussex-street, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT.—Sealed TENDERS, in triplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon on TUESDAY next, the 26th instant, from parties willing to furnish transport for Army and Navy services in Sydney, from 1st April, 1867, to 31st March, 1868.

Printed forms of tender, and any information required, can be obtained at this office between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Commissariat Transport."
L. R. CASTRAY, Assistant Commissary-General,
H. M. Commissariat, New South Wales,
Sydney, 19th March, 1867.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

A Cheap Excursion Train will leave Sydney every SATURDAY, at 1.30 p.m., for Campbelltown, Penrith, and Richmond, and arrive in Sydney on the return journey at 8.15 p.m. For further particulars, see time tables.
Fare—ONE PENNY PER MILE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.
Minimum fare, one shilling.
Tickets are only available for these trains.
JAMES BYRNES, Commissioner for Railways,
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, March 22nd, 1867.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

CHEAP TRAINS will leave for SYDNEY every SATURDAY from MENANGLE, at 7.7 a.m.; PENRITH, 7.45 a.m.; and RICHMOND, at 7.0 a.m., calling at intermediate stations (see Time Table); returning from Sydney at 1.30 p.m.
FARES—ONE PENNY PER MILE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.
Minimum rate, One Shilling.
Tickets are available for these trains only.
COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, March 25th, 1867.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held at the Principal Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose:—

1. Of receiving and considering the report of the Directors, on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Of electing two Directors in lieu of Professor Smith, M.D., and George King, Esq., who retire in terms of By-law II.
3. Of electing an Auditor in lieu of A. H. J. Baass, Esq., who retires in terms of By-law XVII.
4. Of considering the expediency of empowering the Board of Directors, in terms of By-law IX, to purchase premises, or land whereon to build premises, in Melbourne, in whole or in part, for offices for the use of the Society.

The following members have given the requisite notice of their being candidates to fill the vacancies at the Board of Directors,
Professor SMITH, M.D.
GEORGE KING, Esq.
Dated at Sydney, this 25th day of March, 1867.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.—A Special General MEETING of members of the above Club, to consider the business stated in the circular of 14th instant, will be held in the Club Rooms, Tattersall's, at 4.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, 29th instant.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual EXHIBITION of the above Society will be held at the Society's Grounds, Parramatta, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th of May, when prizes will be given for Stock, Farm Produce, Fruit, Flowers, Cereals, &c.
P. MILLER, Honorary Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Gentlemen desirous of giving prizes for special exhibits at the forthcoming Exhibition, at the Society's Grounds, Parramatta, on the 24th and 25th May next, will please communicate with the Hon. Secretary, at their earliest convenience, so that the prizes may be inserted in the Society's prize schedule.
P. MILLER, Hon. Secretary, Parramatta.

NEWTOWN SINGING CLASS. MEET THIS EVENING. C. CHIZLETT.

VOCAL ASSOCIATION.—Members are requested to MEET TO-MORROW, Wednesday, instead of This Evening. Mr. Cordner will accompany the practice.
C. CHIZLETT.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EDWARD HUGHES, native of Castleblaney, County Monaghan, Ireland, will be so kind as to send your address to RICHARD MOONEY, No. 19, King street, you will oblige a friend.

IF THIS should meet the eye of W. STREATFORD, he is requested to communicate with his SISTER, at the Railway Station, between the hours of 4 and half-past, THIS DAY.

JAMES JOHN, from Rockhampton.—There is a Letter for you at the General Post Office, Sydney.

SHOULD this meet the eye of DENNIS M'HUGH will be kindly write to his sister FANNY M'HUGH, Eastern Creek Post Office.

A. B. M.—Let me know when to expect a LETTER. Address G. P. O.—E. T.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—

THIS EVENING, March 26th, a Public MEETING will be held in the Court-house, Darlinghurst. The Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., Minister for Lands, will preside.

The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. Thomas Hayden, B.A., Thomas Johnson, George Lane, Stephen Rabone, Dr. Steel, J. Sharpe, H. N. Woolfrey, and other ministers and gentlemen.

Ladies are respectfully invited to attend. The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock.
SAMUEL GOOLD, Hon. Secretary.

ST. MARK'S, DARLING POINT.—A MEETING will be held at the Schoolhouse THIS DAY, 26th instant, for the purpose of re-establishing a Branch of the Church Society in the Parish. The Lord Bishop of Sydney will take the chair at 7.30 p.m.
JAMES NORTON, Honorary Secretary.

A LECTURE on the Overland Route, illustrated by dissolving views, will be delivered by the Rev. H. S. KING, THIS EVENING, at St. Matthias' Schoolroom, Paddington, commencing at half-past 7.

COLLEGE HALL.—GYMNASTIC Class will meet THIS AFTERNOON, at 4.30.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY BAND COMMITTEE meet THIS EVENING, at 7.30.
W. READING, Hon. Sec.

No. 67-43 Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 22nd March, 1867.

TO GLAZIERS, PAINTERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, 1st April, for Re-covering the Roof of the George-street Markets with Semi-opaque Glass, and adjusting and painting frame-work, &c., in accordance with the specification, to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender; nor will any Tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the Specification for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-44 Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 22nd March, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, 1st April, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the plans and Specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—

1. Ballasting and Blinding Collins-street, between Crown and Riley streets.
2. Re-shingling a Stable and Shed at Botany.
3. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding St. Mary's Road.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender; nor will any Tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become Surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN MARKWELL and SON, Ironmongers, Queen-street, Brisbane.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole of the VALUABLE STOCK in the above estate. The stock consists of a large and varied assortment of General and Furnishing Ironmongery, imported direct from first-class English manufactories.

The attention of capitalists and others is especially invited, all the stock being of the very best and most saleable description.

Stock List to be seen at Messrs. F. Lassetter and Co's., Sydney. Every facility offered to intending purchasers.

The Trustees invite cash offers, but are prepared to treat on the following terms—25 per cent. cash; balance by approved endorsed bills, without interest, at 3, 6, and 9 months.

(Signed)
FREDERIC LASSETTER,
JAMES CAIRNS,
ROBERT GIBSON, } Trustees.

TO STONEMASONS.—TENDERS are invited for the Excavation and Masonry of the foundations of four Houses in Lower George-street.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect, 165, Pitt-street, to whom tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Foundations," are to be addressed, on or before THURSDAY, the 4th of April.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received till WEDNESDAY, 27th, to build three houses in Botany-street, Waterloo. Inquire 311, Castlereagh-street. The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Subscribers and others desirous of contributing to this Institution, are respectfully informed that Mr. HENRY D. RUSSELL is the ONLY COLLECTOR authorised to receive subscriptions for this Institution. Mr. Russell carries with him written authority to collect, signed by the Honorary Secretaries.
ALEX. DICK,
JOHN E. MANNING, } Honorary Secretaries.

PYRMONT BONE AND SAW MILLS.—I have this day appointed Messrs. SPARKS and SMITH, of Marsden-street, Parramatta, as my agents, for the sale of bone-dust, in Parramatta and district.
WILLIAM W. BILLYARD.
Sydney, 25th March, 1867.

CAUTION.—THE COPPERFIELD STATION, Queensland.—The public are hereby informed that the above station, and the stock thereon, belong to the estate of DONALD M'DONALD, deceased, and are cautioned against purchasing the same from persons assuming a power of sale, without legal authority.
ELIZA M'DONALD, Administratrix.
25th March, 1867.

CAUTION.—The Public are hereby cautioned against Receiving or Cashing a crossed CHEQUE for £78 10s., dated 15th March, drawn by the undersigned on the "Commercial Bank, Cooma," in favour of S. Emanuel, Esq., Goulburn, and which was lost by the mailman in the down mail from Cooma, on the 16th instant. Payment has been stopped at the bank.
JOHN COSGROVE, Maneroo.

NOTICE.—The public are CAUTIONED against NEGOTIATING any or the whole of Eight Certificates for 125 cases Geneva, warehoused by Dangar, Dangar, and Co., bond mark I over 237—3 gallons each, 20·7 U. P. Delivery stopped at the bond. A reward of Five Pounds will be given by returning them to A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM JONES, of FORBES.—A first Dividend of Five Shillings in the Pound will be payable to creditors of the above Estate, on and after TUESDAY, the 26th instant. Holders of acceptances or promissory notes are requested to present them at least one day previous to application for dividend.
FRED. GEARD,
WALTER CHURCH, } Trustees.
440, George-street, Sydney, 23rd March, 1867.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of FRIEDMAN and HIMMELHOCH.—The DIVIDEND in the above estate will be payable, at the office of Chas. Moore and Co., on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 3 o'clock p.m. Claims must be sent in before 12 o'clock on Wednesday, otherwise they will not be allowed.
CHAS. MOORE,
MOSES MOSS, } Trustees.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS owing to the late firm of BAULKE and ARDERN, Drapers, 86, King-street, are required to be paid at once to the undersigned.
F. PERKS and CO., Pitt-street, near the Metropolitan Hotel.
March 26th, 1867.

NOTICE.—All communications for Mr. RUDOLPH KUMMERER, during his absence from the colony, are requested to be sent to Mr. A. H. J. BAAS, 227, George-street.

NOTICE.—If Mr. SOUTHBY, Carrier, does not take away the HORSE which he left at my place in January last, he will be SOLD in 21 days from this date to pay expenses. Grey horse, branded SJ, and blotched brand near shoulder, E over JB off shoulder. WILLIAM BOTTOM.—Cutaway Hill, Berrima, 22nd March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Auction Sale of Furniture and Effects, North Shore, THIS DAY, at the residence of J. Buchanan, Esq., by Messrs. CHANDLER and CO.

N. B.—Omnibuses will leave Milson's Point Ferry on arrival of each boat.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To the Widow and next of kin of RICHARD FREDERICK JACKSON, late of Minah Flat, near Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS it is represented to us in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said Richard Frederick Jackson departed this life on or about the twenty-ninth day of January last, intestate, having at the time of his death goods and credits in the said colony: We hereby cite you to appear personally, or by your respective proctors, before our said Court, at the Court House, in King-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of the goods and credits of the said deceased, or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to ARTHUR COX, of Mudgee, in the said colony, a creditor of the said deceased.

Witness the Honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Companion of the Bath, our Chief Justice of our said Court, at Sydney, this twenty-second day of March, A.D. 1867.
D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

L. O. D. JAMES, Proctor for the said Arthur Cox, Mudgee, by Deane and Deane, his agents, 104, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM MADDAMS, late of Surveyor's Creek, in the District of New England, shepherd, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of MARY ANN MADDAMS, widow of deceased, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, to apply to this honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration of all and singular the estate and effects of the said deceased may be granted to her.

Dated this twenty-third day of March, A.D., 1867.
ALBERT WHITBY SIMPSON, Proctor for the applicant, Armidale.
By ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, his agent, 203, York-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Estate and Effects of JAMES SCOTT, late of Surveyor's Creek, in the District of New England, in the Colony of New South Wales, Grazier, deceased, in testate.

Take NOTICE, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this honourable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that letters of administration of all and singular the lands, goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the above-named deceased may be granted to his widow, AGNES SCOTT, of Surveyor's Creek, aforesaid.

Dated this twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1867.
ALBERT WHITBY SIMPSON, Proctor for the said Agnes Scott, Armidale.
BY ROBERT HENRY MARINER FORSTER, his agent, No. 203, York-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The GOODS now at Mr. CROWE'S, Mary-street, Brisbane, of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN CARTER, if not claimed in 14 days, will be SOLD, to pay storage and other expenses. STEPHEN D. CROWE.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day, entered into PARTNERSHIP as Surgical and Mechanical Dentists.
J. E. SMYTHE, of Bligh and Hunter streets.
M. EMANUEL, of 328, George-street.

☞ The business to be carried on at the corner of Bligh and Hunter streets, under the style and name of J. E. SMYTHE.

FOUND, a CRICKET BAT, on the Racecourse. The owner can have it by applying 22, South Head Road.

LOST, a BILL-OF-LADING for the P. and O. Co.'s steamer. Reward by bringing it to 150, Castlereagh-st.

LOST, between Surry Hills and Newtown, a Gold EARRING. A reward at 25, Arthur-st., Surry Hills.

LOST, from 510, George-street, a Bay MARE, branded ET near shoulder and thigh, and a near down near shoulder; branded on off shoulder. Whoever will bring her to Mr. Cripps, confectioner, George-st., will be rewarded.

LOST, Eight CERTIFICATES for 125 Cases Geneva, warehoused by Dangar, Dangar, and Co; bond mark, I over 237; 3 gallons each, 20·7 u.p. £2 Reward.
A. THOMPSON and CO., 81, Pitt-street.
Delivery stopped at the Bond.

LOST, on the 21st instant, on Sutton Forest Racecourse, a CHEQUE—£17 16s. 6d., on the Bank New South Wales, Goulburn, drawn by Mr. Mark Favell, in favour of Stephens and Smith. Payment stopped at the Bank. A reward of £1 will be given to any person forwarding or delivering it to Mr. WILLIAM FRASER, Postmaster, Nattai.—Nattai, March 22nd, 1867.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, a Brindle Bull-and-Terrier DOG. Any person bringing same to Mr. WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, will receive the reward.

£5 REWARD, upon conviction of the thief, if stolen; 10s if strayed.—LOST, from INGLIS and DUNN'S Sale Yard, opposite the Railway, a black PIG.

£100 REWARD.—Fifty Pounds will be paid for such information (private or otherwise) as will procure the conviction of the party who stole from the paddock at Cassilis, on Tuesday night, the 12th March, a Chesnut HORSE, eight years old; BY on near and 94 on off shoulder, strip of white on face, extending from nostril to about three inches above level of eyes, rather wide and diamond-shaped at top.

Also, Fifty Pounds will be paid for similar information to convict the party (not being the same who stole the horse) who, on Saturday night, or Sunday, the 16th, stole from an adjoining paddock an aged Bay MARE and FOAL; the mare branded BY on near and 83 on off shoulder (one 3 very indistinctly marked), has a small star and two curls on forehead, star surrounding near curl. The foal, a dark chesnut, with a little white mixed with chesnut hairs on forehead.
A. W. BUSBY.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, Newfoundland SLUT, black, with white breast and feet; if not returned to J. D. SMITH, 162, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, proceedings will be taken immediately.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, supposed in William-street or Victoria-street, a GOLD CHAIN and LOCKET, containing a gentleman's portrait. Finder please leave it at 114, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

KANGAROO DOG LOST on Friday Evening last, branded T on the near shoulder. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to Mr. JOHN HILL, Denmark Lodge, Glebe Point Lodge.

STRAYED into my yard, 170, Castlereagh-street, Bay MARE, branded Q on off shoulder. Owner can have the same on paying expenses; or if not claimed in six days, will be sold to defray the same.

A CARD.—Madame LAMONT, Teacher of Singing, Piano and Harmonium, Harrington-st., Church-hill.

ARITHMETIC, Writing, and Bookkeeping taught to adults, at any hour. Norris, 124, Liverpool-street.

ARITHMETIC, Writing, Bookkeeping, &c. Evening School. Mr. GOW, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North.

CHAS. ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 278, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street North.—Painless teeth extraction. Artificial teeth on gold or pink vulcanite. Charges moderate. Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

F. PIERCE, Rent and Debt Collector, Stanley-street. District Court Forms sold and filled in.

FUTURE REVEALED.—C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 348, George-street, near Hunter-st. Advice, 1s.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

J. F. M'DONALD, General Importer, has REMOVED to 65, King-street, one door from York-street.

MRS. KNELLER PARKER, REMOVING to Double Bay. Drilling class—Mr. Bamford.

MR. G. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, Hunter and O'Connell streets, in conjunction with his Partner, Mr. TRAFFORD, late assistant to Mr. J. E. Smythe, have commenced business as above, and may be consulted daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MANLY BEACH.—STEYNE HOTEL.—W. LAMBOURNE begs to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who have been disappointed in obtaining Apartments at his Hotel, that he has one suite now vacant. The autumnal months are very charming at Manly, and pregnant with health-inspiring influences.

MR. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, may be consulted as usual. Corner of Bligh and Hunter streets.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

REMOVAL.—W. G. ROBINSON, Plumber and Gasfitter, from Phillip-street to Castlereagh-street, opposite Messrs. Starkey's.

SWAIN, BROTHERS,
Flour and Grain Merchants,
710, George-street South.
GENUINE SUPERFINE ADELAIDE and all kinds of Flour, in any quantities, at lowest cash prices.
HAY, MAIZE, OATS, BARLEY, BRAN, OATMEAL

TRIBE and BALMER, AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS. Out-door Sales in the city, suburbs, or country conducted. Consignments of farm produce, for auction or private sale, will receive prompt attention.
19, HUNTER-STREET.
From £100 to £1000 cash advanced on freehold property, or goods for immediate sale.

TANKARD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, MELBOURNE.—J. T. begs to thank his numerous patrons for past favours, and to inform them that additional IMPROVEMENTS are being carried out which will greatly enhance the comfort of ladies and gentlemen visiting his establishment. Charges moderate.

W. HOWES, Tailor.—Best materials and fit, lowest charges. Opposite Tattersall's Hotel.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

WINDSOR.—Mr. E. PRING, Surgeon.

WILLIAM GRISDALE has commenced business as AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, and trusts, with 20 years' experience in the business, to receive a share of the public support. Advances made on all kinds of goods for immediate sale; first-rate references given. Office, 176, Pitt-street, near King-street.

ALBERT LOMER (late Chandler and Lomer), Artist and Photographer.—From this date the prices for Cartes de Visite are—2 for 5s, 12 for 15s. 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3 for 5s, 8 for 10s. Portrait in case complete, 2s 6d. Milligan, Brothers, 84, King-st.

FREEMAN and PROUT have REMOVED from George-street to their New Studio and Galleries, 141, Castlereagh-street North.

PORTRAITS COPIED and ENLARGED. Charge for cartes reduced to one guinea per dozen. Outdoor Gallery for Equestrian Portraits, Large Groups, &c.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS DEPOT.—JOHNSON and CO. (late Batchelder and O'Neill), 24, York-street, Sydney, and Melbourne.

432, GEORGE-STREET.—Cartes-de-Visite, 3 for 5s, 6 for 7s 6d, 8 for 10s. JOHN YATES.

PORTRAITS.—In consequence of a great reduction in the price of photographic materials, and also important alterations in my establishment, I am enabled to reduce the price of Card Portraits as follows:—Three for 5s, six for 7s 6d, twelve for 12s.
J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,
ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
(late Bradley and Allen, from Dalton's)
140, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's passage
(next to Richardson and Wrench's.)

£100 TO £2000 to LEND on Freehold Property. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st.

£1000 ON Mortgage of City or Suburban Property. Daintry and Chapman, Elizabeth-st.

SHARES.—We have IMMEDIATE BUYERS for the undermentioned stock, viz.:—

City Bank	General Insurance
Joint Stock	N. S. Wales ditto
Bank N. S. Wales	Sydney ditto
Peak Downs	Pacific ditto
Clarence River Steam	United ditto
A. S. N. Co. ditto	Wallsend Coal
Illawarra ditto	Bulli ditto.

FATTORINI and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

SHARES FOR SALE.—Australian Joint Stock Bank Shares, Steam, Insurance and Mining ditto.
WANTED, Bank of New South Wales, and City Bank Shares.
W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES suitable for remittance purposes or investment of Trust funds, &c., for SALE by
LENNON and CAPE,
Government Brokers, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN LARGE or small sums.—£5000 to be LENT on mortgage at 8 per cent.; £15,000 on eligible mortgage, at 7 per cent., city property. Address R. L. SCRUTTON, Exchange.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South (opposite the Registrar-General's Office).

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash, repaid by twenty INSTALMENTS of 5s each—the balance deducted for interest.

Bills discounted, money lent on deposit of deeds, bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

CITY LOAN and Discount Office, 65, Market-street. Money advanced on all kinds of property, &c.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY ADVANCED at current rates on Mortgage of Freehold and Leasehold Property. Advances made on deposit of deeds, second mortgages, &c. Bills discounted, and all financial operations conducted. WILLIAM NEWELL, Secretary.

EDUCATION for Young Gentlemen, Hobart Town, Tasmania. All information at Scholastic Agency, 91, Elizabeth-street.

ORMONDE HOUSE, Paddington.—The second quarter will commence April 4th. Vacancies for boarders. The following masters attend—
Latin, History, and Natural Sciences—Mr. S. Moore.
Music and Singing—Signor D'Apice.
German—Herr Susmilch.
French—Madame Besson.
Drawing—Mr. Fairland.
Wax Flowers—Mrs. Moridue.
Dancing—Mr. Needs.
Ladies not attending the school can join in any of the above classes.

ST. LEONARDS ACADEMY, NORTH SHORE. Master: JOHN HUNTER, B.A.
Terms (paid in advance):
Boarders .. .. £18 per quarter.
Day Scholars .. .. 18 per annum.
Next quarter commences April 1st.

THE Misses HOOPER receive a limited number of young ladies as Resident PUPILS. The next quarter commences April 1st. Classes for French, Singing, Drawing, and Dancing, to which ladies not otherwise pupils are admitted. 28, Upper Fort-street, Flagstaff.

THE MISSES MARTIN'S Morning Classes, 195, Macquarie-street. The new quarter will commence April 1st.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1867, are published in over 100 varieties of form, at prices ranging from Sixpence to Six Pounds each, thus adapting themselves to the wants of every class.

All booksellers keep them, and will supply catalogues gratis.
Wholesale of
LETTS, SON, and CO., London.

CHARTS, Nautical Books, Parallel Rules, &c. HENRY COLE, George-st., op. Commercial Bank.

TEN QUIRES Water-lined NOTE, assorted colours, 3s 6d the packet, post free 4s 6d; 100 envelopes to match, in box, 1s 6d. H. COLE, 380, George-street, and 166, King-street.

LINEAR NOTE, assorted colours, 5 quires, 1s 3d.; post free, 2s; 50 envelopes to match, in a box, 6d, post 9d. Tissue papers, all the new colours, cheap, at W. A. COOKE'S, Stationers' Hall, opposite the Cathedral.

TRY COOKE'S Leather Writing Desk, fitted complete, 6s. 6d.

TRY COOKE'S 250 packet cream-laid ENVELOPES. 1s. 9d.

TRY COOKE'S 5-quire packet cream NOTE PAPER, 1s., post 2s.

TRY COOKE'S for Boys' School BAGS and School Stationery.

TRY COOKE'S for Drapers' PAPER, and cheap Wrapping Papers.

TRY COOKE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, the best and cheapest.

W. A. COOKE, STATIONERS' HALL, 578, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

LUCERNE SEED, Colonial, ON SALE. J. SIMMONDS, 114, Sussex-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—MONDAY.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EQUITY APPEAL.

HELLYER AND ANOTHER V. DRUITT AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against a decree by his Honor the Primary Judge directing a reference to the Master as to the payment of certain consideration from one of the plaintiffs to the other.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Blake, and Mr. M'Devitt appeared in support of the appeal, and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Gordon in support of the decree.

The argument was not concluded.

JUDGMENT.

NORTON AND OTHERS V. HOSKING AND WIFE.

Their Honors gave judgment in this case granting a new trial—costs to abide the event.

The judgment will be given *in extenso* in a future issue.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge MACFARLAND.

RYAN V. JONES.

This was an action for false imprisonment. Damages were laid at £200. Defendant filed a plea of justification, setting forth reasonable grounds of suspicion. Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. H. Stephen for the defendant. Defendant was a carpenter and joiner, and on the 20th of December last returned from Picton to Sydney by the last train. As he was going along the South Head Road the defendant accosted him, representing that he was a detective, and that the plaintiff was the "man he wanted." Ryan went with the defendant to the station-house, where he was locked up at the instance of the defendant on a charge of stealing money until the afternoon of the following day. On the 27th, the case was remanded until the 31st, when the plaintiff was acquitted. The robbery for which Ryan had been apprehended took place at the dwelling of Jones on the Surry Hills; and it was clearly proved that on that date the plaintiff was employed at the railway works, Nattai. A servant girl in defendant's employment had seen a person resembling the plaintiff in dress and appearance leaving her master's house when a felony was committed on an occasion six weeks prior to the robbery on the 18th. It was from her description that the defendant had accused the plaintiff of the robbery; and she also identified the plaintiff at the station-house, before he was searched and locked up in the cell. It appeared that the plaintiff corresponded with the servant's description of the supposed thief both in features and dress. Plaintiff showed that he had been put to expense for the purposes of his defence, and that by reason of his detention in Sydney, pending the hearing of the case at the police-office, he had lost work at the rate of 10s. a day, he having previously accepted a situation at Picton on those terms. His Honor was of opinion that this was a case in which an arrest had been made in the street by a private person upon his own responsibility, and upon suspicion. The suspicion was unfounded in fact, and in his Honor's opinion it was entertained by the defendant without reasonable and sufficient grounds. The imprisonment had not been justified by the plea which had been filed, or by the facts which had been given in evidence in support of that plea. He was further of opinion that there had been two separate imprisonments; but in the absence of any count for the second imprisonment, he should confine damages to the injury suffered from the first. Verdict for the plaintiff, £35.

JONES V. GALE.

This was an action for slander, the damages claimed being £100. Mr. G. C. Davis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant. The slander declared upon was uttered by the defendant of the plaintiff in Wooller's horse sale yard, on the 11th of December. The words were "he is a thief; he stole my saddle and bridle, and if there was a policeman here I would give him in charge." The plaintiff, a coloured gentleman, who appeared rather excitable in Court, was a horse dealer. On the date named he was handing over to another person a watch, which the defendant snatched out of his hand, thereupon making use of the language complained of. Plaintiff admitted that he had "squared up" to fight the defendant after the latter had called him a thief. He had bought a saddle from the defendant about twelve months ago, and he said that he had on one occasion told the defendant he would not pay for it until he was summoned. His Honor's verdict was for the plaintiff. Damages £5.

ICKERSON V. SMITH.

This also was an action for slander, and in this case the damages were laid at £200. The defence was, not guilty. Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rogers for the defendant. The alleged slander was spoken in Pitt-street, on the 24th of December, and the words sworn to have been uttered by the defendant (Frederick Smith) were,—"You are a thief and a liar; you robbed us and our stores when you were our hired servant. I will have you in gaol in an hour's time, and I will at once get out a warrant." Plaintiff further alleged that the defendant, turning to one Lewis Gordon, who was present at the time, falsely and maliciously said to him "Don't do any business with him, for if any one has any money dealings with him (plaintiff) he will find himself robbed and cheated." Plaintiff was subjected to a lengthy cross-examination, apparently with a view to show that the defendant had been a hired servant of the plaintiff's father, and that while in that capacity he had wrongfully appropriated the proceeds of a quantity of porter. Plaintiff's evidence went to show that his transactions with the defendant's father had been in the nature of a partnership account, and that it appeared that the ownership of the porter (twenty four hogsheads) was made a matter in dispute between the parties. Defendant had succeeded to his father's business, and, as he stated, he then employed Ickerson as a hired servant at £4 a week. He also produced a list of stock, the property of the firm, and in this list was an item representing the porter which was then stored at J. G. Cohen's Auction Rooms. The porter had been sold, and the defendant admitted that on the 24th he charged the plaintiff with wrongfully appropriating the proceeds, but he denied that he had called him a "thief" or a "robber." He denied the words attributed to have been spoken by him to Gordon, although the plaintiff's evidence on that point was corroborated by Gordon. Ickerson did not deny that he had sold the porter, but he averred that he had bought it with his own money, and that it had been placed in error in the list of stock transferred from Smith, senior, to the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £40.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

William Douglas appeared to answer an information, charging him with fraudulent insolvency. Francis Bennett, the informant, having identified the insolvent as the person charged, and the defendant having applied, upon affidavit and a medical certificate, for a postponement, the hearing was adjourned until the 1st April, defendant being allowed bail for his appearance.

In re the Sydney Co-operative Hay, &c., Co., limited, a special meeting, under order of the Supreme Court. Three witnesses were examined, and the meeting terminated.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of George T. Heydon, a first meeting. No appearance.

In the estate of James Ross, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William E. B. Gurnett, a first meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

James O'Connor, of Redfern, butcher. Liabilities, £377 14s. 1d. Assets, £19 10s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Martin Joseph Moore, of Sandy Creek, Albury, farmer. Liabilities, £396 1s. 6d. Assets, £373 2s. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Robert Johnston, of the Pottery, Newcastle, dealer. Liabilities, £118 13s. 9d., of which £20 is secured. Assets, £30 5s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Sise Howard, of Piper's Rocks, Bathurst, publican. Liabilities, £179 4s. 7d. Assets, £566 19s. 7d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

William Henry Mullen, of Maitland, solicitor, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John Garde Drew, of Howlong. Liabilities, £336 8s. 2d., of which £5 is secured. Assets, £301 18s. 11d.

Henry William Parker, of Orange Road. Liabilities, £331 10s. 6d. Assets, £112 5s.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, March 26.—After certificate meetings: Nathaniel Caston, adjourned examination.

Wednesday, 27.—At 10: Sherriff and Downing, adjourned special. At 11: Nathaniel Caston, Robert A. Newman, Thomas M'Cormack, third. William Druitt, Charles F. Sarpy, Mary Jones, George Wilson and Charles Sweetland, George Wilson and Co.'s separate estates, second. Catherine Bragg, Robert S. Randall, George Casper, John W. Payne, single.

Thursday, 28.—At 10: George R. and Charles B. Richardson, John Cowper, William H. Aldis, first. After 11: Peter Winter, adjourned single.

Friday, 29.—At 11: James Starr, William D. Stewart, Francis Brown, Abraham Abraham, third. Edwin M. Sayers, Henry Dodds, Nom Hing and Co., second. Edward Blackmore, Alexander Griffin, Lawrence Farrell, single. At *Armidale*: William H. Daniel, second. At *Maitland*: John Scobie, second. At *Braidwood*: James S. Carter, special; Derbyshire and Ratcliffe, single; Frederick Scantlebury, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, March 26.—At 11: Samuel Lodge Payne, Alfred Lorking, Joseph William Nowlan, Matthew Ward, Henry Smith, Henry Moreton Smith, John Preoo, James William Waugh, John Henry Minchan, Francis W. Cook, William J. S. Pass, Joseph Spyer.

Tuesday, April 2.—At 11: James Bridges, James Hill, Robert Gregory, George Jessop, James Barnes, Edward Hawton, Henry Moore, Henry Hills, George Henry Cox.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Dangar, Pearce, Murphy, and Hunt.

Of twenty-one prisoners, three were discharged, and thirteen were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. for having been found drunk in public places.

Margaret Smith was fined 20s., and John M'Murray and Walter Irwin were fined 10s. each, for riotous behaviour.

Maria Simmons was found guilty of having assaulted Mary Lankinan, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 1s.

Mary Ann Brown, a vagrant, apprehended in the act of soliciting, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

On the summons' sheet were thirteen cases, of which two were dismissed, five were struck out, and in two, warrants were granted for the apprehension of the defendants. In Hunt v. Dunn and Malone v. Cummings, for threatening language, the defendants were ordered to enter into a recognisance, with sureties, to keep the peace six months. In Coyle v. Cooke, for wages, an order was taken by consent. In Amelia Gardiner v. Charles Jones, a suit for the support of an illegitimate child, an order was made for payment at 10s. a week, with 42s. for professional costs to Mr. Roberts (Mr. Carroll conducted the defence), and the defendant was required to give security for twelve months' payments, or in default thereof to be imprisoned nine months.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Love, Alexander, Kettle, and Austin have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Patrick O'Greney, John Connor, and Samuel Barnicott, for drunkenness in the streets, and Idide (a New Zealander) for using obscene language in a public thoroughfare, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned two days. Patrick Miley, drayman, found drunk in Macquarie-street and incapable of taking charge of his horse, was fined 20s., and he was amerced in a like penalty for using obscene language in Bridge-street.

Myer Herman appeared on summons, charged by Patrick Bowes with obtaining money by means of false pretences. Plaintiff, who is a grocer carrying on business on the new South Head Road, deposed that he first saw defendant on the 9th of this month, when he came to his shop and sold him a gross of packets containing poison to destroy insects, rats, and other vermin. Plaintiff made the purchase on the understanding that defendant, through his wholesale agent, Mr. Woods, Brickfield-hill, would refund the money if the goods were found unsaleable and were returned. The sum of £3 12s. was paid for them. Defendant represented them to be very saleable, stating that Mr. Woods made £500 by selling them during the past year, and that plaintiff would run no risk in taking them. Subsequently, in consequence of what was said by Mr. Woods to plaintiff, he preferred this charge against defendant. On the 11th instant (the day on which this charge was laid) defendant went to plaintiff and told him that if he did not like the goods he would take them back, and plaintiff agreeing, defendant refunded the money paid for them. The false pretence alleged was in defendant representing that Mr. Woods would refund the money if the goods were not found saleable. In cross examination by Mr. Gannon, who appeared for defendant, it was further deposed by plaintiff that it was not in consequence of his having taken out a summons that defendant refunded the money, because defendant had not then received the summons. Defendant showed him a newspaper, in which Mr. Woods was mentioned as his agent. He (plaintiff) had had no opportunity to sell any of the powders. The case was dismissed.

Mary Ann Erskine, for making use of indecent language within hearing of persons passing in Little George-street, was fined 40s., with costs, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Charles Ericson, Thomas M'Kune, Robert Roberts, Philip Le Maistre, John Hendrickson, William Tapsell, Alexander Grant, Thomas M'Culum, and George Carr, seamen belonging to the ship Douglas, were brought up by senior-sergeant Ferris, into whose custody they were given, charged by the master with combining to disobey lawful commands at the port of Newcastle. It appeared in the evidence of William Morrison, the master, that the vessel, which was registered at Melbourne, had recently arrived from Newcastle. Six of the prisoners before the Court had been imprisoned for disobedience, and when they rejoined her, just previous to her departure, they refused duty, alleging that the ship was too leaky and the rigging unsound. She was worked out of port by shore hands employed for that purpose, and when about one hundred miles eastward on her voyage to Hongkong, laden with coals, they still refused to work. M'Kune, Ericson, and Roberts were put in irons in the 'tween decks, and the others confined in the forecastle. The ship was surveyed before leaving Newcastle by Captain Wetherell, marine surveyor for the Insurance Company. She was worked to this port by the first and second mates, the carpenter, cook, and an old ordinary seaman. In cross-examination by Mr. Greer, who appeared for prisoners, he deposed that the disobedience of which six of them had been convicted at Newcastle, was refusing to work the ship on account of her being leaky. Most of the ratlines were sound, but if some of them wanted it, the crew ought to make them good, and there were sound ones on board wherewith to replace them. He insured the vessel for one-half her value, namely, £1250. The leakage in port was at the rate of about an inch per hour, and it might have been a little more at sea. They had not been able to discover the leak. Finding prisoners still obstinate when she had proceeded 100 miles on her voyage to Hongkong, he determined to put in to Sydney. Prisoners never assisted to work the ship even in the bad weather of Saturday last. Charles M'Lellan, the carpenter, deposed that prisoners refused to work, complaining of the faulty state of the rigging and the leakiness of the ship. She was not dangerously leaky, making about two inches per hour at sea. Cross-examined: Two inches per hour was too much for a vessel to make on leaving for a voyage to China; but he did not object to the quantity she made. All were convicted, and Tapsell and Ericson who appeared to be the most obstinate in refusal, and induced some of the others to follow their example, were committed to gaol for eight weeks, with hard labour; the others were sentenced to seven weeks.

James Murphy, a seaman of the ship Sovereign of the Seas, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned two days, for disorderly conduct on board the vessel.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before the Court, at 10 o'clock: Hellyer and another v. Druitt and others, part heard.

TERM LIST.

(After the disposal of the Equity Appeal.)

MOTIONS GENERALLY.—New Trial Motion: Rutherford v. Gorrick and another, part heard; ex parte Harvey and wife—prohibition (District Court Act of 1858). Demurrers: Hogan v. Curtis; Australian Joint Stock Bank v. Mortimer.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10: Watkins v. L'Estrange, for conduct of suit; Attorney-General v. Elliott, minutes; Commissioner for Railways v. Harris, to consider order; Jones v. Walker, minutes and to deliver out exhibits. At 11: Re Mackenzie Bowman, adjourned facts.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

1050 Cumings v. Toogood	1311 Deely v. Robertson
1104 Lenehan v. Johnston	1316 Price v. Levy
1114 Linsley v. Moses	1319 Blundell and others v. Casey
1131 Quinlan v. Austin	1328 Conlon v. Mullens
1133 Lewis v. Jeanneret	1329 Conlon v. Cockburn
1134 Devine v. D'Arcy	1341 Proctor v. Whelan
Dawson and Co. v. Jenner	1363 Bishop v. Paton
1281 Ridley v. Cooper	1385 Chaffer and another v. Peterson
1296 Henry v. Cohen	1392 Feeney and wife v. Doyle.
1300 Coulter v. Whitehead	
1302 Wood v. Rawling	
1310 Hardy v. Raven	

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

THE annual meeting of the congregation of the Unitarian Church, Macquarie-street, was held last evening.

Dr. a'Beckett was in the chair.

Prior to the election of officers for the coming year, and some other formal business, the following report (the thirteenth) was adopted:—

In reviewing our proceedings during the past year, we find that the first business which engaged our attention was the settlement of the question raised at the last annual meeting as to the new prayer-books which were then in use. It will no doubt be in the recollection of all the members of the congregation, that in consequence of some dissatisfaction with the new books, on the part of some of our friends, it was determined that the matter should be carefully considered by us in concert with the Rev. Mr. Pillars, and that we should report the result of our deliberation to a special general meeting of the congregation. We accordingly met the Rev. Mr. Pillars, as suggested, and after a very careful consideration of all the opinions which we had heard expressed upon the subject, we recommended the discontinuance of the new prayer-books, and the adoption, for the future, of the Presbyterian form of worship. However, upon the recommendation being submitted to a special general meeting of the congregation, on the 24th April last, an amendment was carried expressing the desire of the congregation, that a new prayer book consisting of such parts of the Rev. J. J. Taylor's "forms of Prayer for Public Worship," and Dr. Sadler's "Common Prayer for Christian Worship," as might be deemed suitable, with such emendations as might be considered desirable, should be prepared by the Rev. Mr. Pillars and submitted to us, and, upon being approved by us, should be printed and used in this chapel. The result of this was the publication of the prayer-book now in use.

The next important affair undertaken by us was the settlement of the trusts of the Macquarie-street Chapel property. This question had for a long time remained in a very unsatisfactory state, and although it had engaged the attention of each succeeding committee, there were so many difficulties in the way that the completion of the matter had begun to be almost despaired of. At length, however, through the kindness and liberality of our friend, Mr. John Henry Challis, and with the assistance of our friend, Mr. John Williams, these obstacles have been removed, and the congregation will no doubt learn with much satisfaction that the trust deed has now been completed, and that the chapel property is now vested in Messrs. Williams, a'Beckett, Mac Donnell, and Hanson, as trustees for the Unitarians of Sydney.

In our obituary for the year gone by, we deeply regret being obliged to include the names of Mr. Hugh Houston and Mr. M'Roberts, two of our most regular attendants at chapel, and both liberal contributors to our funds.

The thirteenth anniversary of the establishment of Unitarian worship in this colony was celebrated by a social reunion of the friends and members of our Church, at the Masonic Hall, and there was a bazaar of fancy articles, contributed by the ladies of our society. The entertainment passed off very pleasantly, and was in all respects a success. Besides this, there have been, during the year, several other entertainments in aid of the funds of our communion, such as a concert at the Mechanics' School of Arts, given by members of the choir; and two lectures delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pillars, one on "Natural Phenomena," and the other on "Nineveh and its remains."

Among other topics of interest to the congregation we may mention that, in October last, our respected minister paid a visit to Newcastle, where he held service on two Sundays. His discourses were well received by large and attentive congregations; and we have every reason to believe that the cause of liberal Christianity was much benefited by the public attention that was thus called to our views.

Our friends will be glad to hear that Mr. Pillars has been invited to visit Melbourne for a short time, to relieve the Rev. Mr. Higginson, who purposes going to Adelaide, to take the place of the Rev. Mr. Woods, who is coming to Sydney to occupy our pulpit during Mr. Pillars' absence. Independently of the individual benefit which we trust that Mr. Pillars will derive from the change of air and scene, we think that this temporary interchange of ministers will be productive of much good to all the three congregations.

Our Sunday school, we are glad to say, still continues to be well attended. There are sixty-four names upon the class books, and at the annual examination in September, thirty children received prizes for regular attendance, and the year's deposits in the school savings' bank, amounting to £85, were returned to the various depositors. In connection with the school we have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a valuable gift of books suitable for Sunday classes, from the British and Foreign Unitarian Association.

Mr. Haimberger's most generous services to our chapel singing class deserve especial notice. This class, which numbers about fifty members, about thirty of whom attend regularly, has been in existence for nearly a year, and Mr. Haimberger has, in the kindest manner, continued to instruct it gratuitously, during the whole time. Such of the members of our community who wish to improve themselves in this most delightful and useful accomplishment should not miss the opportunity which is thus open to them, and as Mr. Haimberger's only object in devoting a whole evening every week to this class is to improve the musical services of our Church, the least that we can do is to afford him all the assistance and encouragement that we can in carrying out his praiseworthy design. The members of the chapel choir also deserve our best thanks for their kind exertions during the past year. We hope that their numbers will soon be reinforced by some of the members of Mr. Haimberger's class.

Our chapel library continues to be extensively used, and a valuable addition has lately been made to it by the Rev. Mr. Pillars, who has presented us with a complete set of Miss Cobbe's edition of Theodore Parker's works.

The discourses delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pillars continue to give unqualified satisfaction. In the course of the year he has delivered two series of Sunday evening lectures, and upon these evenings there was a large accession to our ordinary attendance.

We cannot close our report without calling your attention to the necessity which appears to us to exist for adding to, or in some way improving upon, our present place of worship. Now that the trust deed has been completed, there is, it seems to us, no reason why the proper steps should not be taken to sell the Clarence-street land, so that the proceeds may be applied in the erection of an addition to our present chapel; nor, indeed, if considered more desirable, why both Clarence-street and Macquarie-street properties should not be sold, and a new chapel erected in some more central position.

In conclusion, we have to inform you that the treasurer's report will, as usual, be laid before you; and we believe that you will, upon the whole, consider our financial position satisfactory.

THE CUMBERLAND HOAX.

(From the Border Post, March 22.)

IT is of the utmost importance that the true facts of the case connected with the supposed appearance of Cumberland disease in a flock of sheep belonging to the late Mr. Kelly should be placed before the public. The wholesomeness of the meat we eat is a question that affects everybody, and if any needless harm has been created, the sooner it is dissipated the better. Certain misstatements, tending to create a mutton panic, have appeared in print, and these have been contradicted by sheep inspectors, medical men and others. Mr. Brentnall, sheep inspector at Wagga Wagga, writes to the local paper as follows:—"I have proof that Mr. Kelly did not die from absorbing animal poison, as I hold the certificate of the doctor who made the post mortem examination of his body to the effect that he did not die from any such cause."

Mr. F. A. Tompson, of Wagga Wagga, who appears to have been brought in contact with the various parties engaged in driving these sheep, says:—"On the 6th December Kelly died after five days' illness. The body was brought into Wagga Wagga, and a post mortem examination was made, when it was ascertained he died from 'Cachexy,' or something akin to it, and no such idea as death from absorption of animal poison was entertained for a moment."

The *Wagga Wagga Express* says editorially:—"We can most positively assert that Mr. Richard Kelly's death was not in the slightest degree attributable to animal poison. A post mortem examination of the body was made by Dr. Morgan, before the inquest was held, and his death was then clearly shown to have been the result of natural causes. Even to the unprofessional mind it must appear conclusively clear that animal poison could have had no hand in it, when we state that Dr. Morgan, in sewing up the body, had the misfortune to run the needle deeply into his finger, and never experienced even the slightest ill consequences therefrom."

Mrs. Kelly was reported to have died of poison from sheep. The following is the *post mortem* examination:—

Copy of medical certificate as to death of Mrs. Kelly.

We, the undersigned, visited Mrs. Kelly, in consultation with Dr. Edward Hunt, on the 20th January, 1867. She was then very much prostrated with constant vomiting, from which she had been suffering for two or three days, and which remained unchecked by the various remedies administered by Dr. Hunt, who was in attendance on the case. The woman continued to sink, and died on the night of the 21st of January. We attended on the following morning to assist Dr. Hunt in making a *post mortem* examination of the deceased. The body was that of a woman about thirty-five years of age, well nourished. No external marks of violence. The thoracic viscera were all healthy; there was considerable effusion in the peritoneal sac; the stomach was apparently healthy; there were no abnormal appearances in the intestines. The liver was pale and somewhat granular. Spleen natural; both kidneys were degenerated, offering well marked appearances of "Bright's disease." The uterus was healthy, and contained a well-grown fœtus of about 3½ months. Brain not examined. The woman was reported to us as suffering from combined mental depression and physical exhaustion, the former consequent on the recent sudden decease of her husband, and the latter from the unusual fatigue and exposure necessitated by her following a flock of sheep for several days during more than usually sultry weather. This, taken in conjunction with the existing disease of the kidneys, appears to us quite sufficient to account for Mrs. Kelly's illness and death, more especially complicated as it was in her case by somewhat advanced pregnancy. Dr. Hunt was only a temporary resident in Beechworth, and is not now in the district.

(Signed) HENRY FOX, Surgeon, Beechworth.
ALFRED L. SLATER, Resident Surgeon, Ovens District Hospital.

The *Albury Banner*, thirdly, says that "a shepherd died in the hospital at Wagga Wagga after twenty-four hours' illness, and a magisterial inquiry was holden by Mr. Baylis, the police magistrate."

In reference to this, the *Wagga Wagga Express* says:—"The story of the shepherd being taken into our hospital, and *expiring* there within twenty-four hours, after skinning one of these sheep, we can also most positively contradict. A shepherd certainly did die in the hospital from animal poison, after bleeding a diseased sheep, but the animal never belonged to Mr. Kelly's flock, and the event itself took place on the 17th of last month, nearly two months after Kelly's flock had left the district. Clearly, then, this death could have had no possible connection with that of Mr. Layton, and *it is a matter of supreme regret* that it should have been so needlessly coupled with it, and have thus materially aided *in engendering* in many minds the vague, but ill founded, conviction that a new and deadly disease had broken out amongst our flocks."

The fourth statement is that "two shepherds who assisted to bring the flock on, were attacked with illness, suffered from ulcers, and were attended to by Dr. Hester, who also attended Mr. Layton."

The Wagga Wagga paper thus accounts for this:—As to the *swellings* on the persons of the shepherds in charge of Kelly's flock very little need be said. Only one of them was here afflicted in this way, and we happen to know that he was then suffering from a disease which fully accounted for his condition.

Fifthly, the *Banner* complains of the officials for "*distorting and misrepresenting facts*," and he quotes Mr. Perry's telegram to the Chief Inspector of Sheep in Melbourne. One of the alleged misstatements appears to be that Dr. Hester's name is spelt Hesker in the telegram, whilst Dr. Barnett is called Dr. Baker. "There is no such person as Dr. Baker, of Albury," says our contemporary. If it is necessary to fall back upon clerical errors in a telegram, arguments must be sadly wanting. We are able to state that Mr. Perry is quite correct in believing the cause of Mr. Layton's death to be an open question. There was *little* doubt that animal *poisoning* was the immediate cause of death, but whether communicated by cattle or sheep is not so clearly ascertained.

Sixthly, the statement that a butcher had died, or was ill, at Beechworth through killing one of these sheep, turns out to be entirely without foundation. We can't say where our contemporary obtained this *canard*; but, although it has been contradicted long ago, he has not thought it worth while to correct his blunder.

Seventhly, the story of the pigs dying at Beechworth from eating the carcases *of the sheep is a pure fabrication*. Our contemporary is not responsible for this misrepresentation; for the report was spread in Albury by a brother of the deceased Mr. Kelly; and coming from a relative of the owner of the sheep, was regarded as authentic. This, and the statement concerning the butcher, is the only portion of the "great Cumberland hoax" that our local contemporary does not repeat in his last issue; but if he wished to give only the true facts, he should have *stated* that these items had been ascertained to be without foundation.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. W. C. SAWYER.

(From the Tunbridge Wells Gazette, January 4.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the extraordinarily unpropitious state of the weather on Wednesday evening—the ground being knee deep in snow—a goodly few of the Eridge Green parishioners assembled together at the schoolroom, to witness the presentation of a testimonial and presents to their late curate, the Rev. W. C. Sawyer, who is soon to be consecrated as bishop of the new see of Armidale and Grafton, New South Wales.

The testimonial is an appropriate address, beautifully printed and ornamented by the ladies of Eridge Castle, and enclosed in an elegant frame, and is accompanied by a parchment scroll, signed by the parishioners.

The presents consist of a superb inkstand in Tunbridge ware, a most fitting present from the locality famous for that kind of manufacture; a purse containing £50, the proceeds of a gathering amongst the parishioners and friends of their much respected minister; and an Etruscan card plate, a present from Lady Thompson, Frant Rectory.

The meeting opened by singing a very appropriate hymn selected by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, who, as rural dean, kindly officiated, in the absence of the incumbent, who is at present staying in Brighton. Sir Henry, upon rising, expressed his delight to meet so many persons upon such a boisterous night, and then proceeded to remind them of the time when they had only a room in one of the houses of the village, where he used to come and address them occasionally, and now congratulated them upon the progress they had made, having now a nice school and an elegant little church. He begged them not to feel undue sorrow that one of their ministers was to be removed from them, as he was sure to rise to a more exalted sphere and position, as it was generally termed, although he (Sir Henry) thought no one could possess a better office on earth than preaching and teaching the Word of Life; and whether he be bishop, dean, deacon, or prelate, if a true minister of the Gospel, God would equally bless and reward him. Sir Henry, who spoke very fluently, concluded by presenting the articles to Mr. Sawyer, and regretting his inability to express the love and gratitude felt towards him by the people of Eridge Green.

The Rev. W. C. Sawyer then rose, and asked God to enable him to say the right thing, for he expressed himself totally unable to speak as he felt. But after a short time he proceeded in his usual humble and feeling style of address to thank those present for their kindness upon this occasion, and also during his five years of ministration amongst them; for, he said, he had never received one unkind word, or even a black look, from any of them during the whole time. He next commented upon the difficulties to be encountered and the responsibilities attendant upon his promotion, as the diocese is nearly three times as large as England and Wales. And as he was to be the first bishop and all the ministers would be chosen by him, of course he would, as it were, stamp the character of the diocese for the future. And he prayed that God would indeed fill him with the Holy Ghost, that he might be fully competent to discharge the duties in a proper manner. He then spoke of the need he would have of the devout prayers of his old parishioners, and prayed that the all-wise Creator would always send them faithful and devout pastors to instil His Holy Word into their hearts. He also expressed a wish that the £50 might be a present from the Eridge Church to the Church at Grafton; but Sir Henry Thompson here interrupted him, by saying he had received particular instructions upon that point, and it was to be a gift to Mr. Sawyer himself, although he was, of course, at liberty to dispose of it as he liked. Mr. Sawyer then concluded his speech in a very feeling manner. Another hymn was then sung, when Sir Henry pronounced a short prayer, and the meeting separated.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 23RD.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by the district coroner, Dr. Brown, upon the body of a male child lately born, said body having been deposited by the mother in a water-closet attached to Mr. May's residence, Parramatta Domain. Several witnesses were examined, and the following is an abstract of the evidence given. Christiana May deposed: The mother of the deceased is in my employ as general servant; her name is Fanny Aitken; I believe her to be a single woman; she has been in my employ three years, and has borne a good character; I never noticed anything either in her behaviour or appearance to rouse my suspicions as to her actual condition; on Sunday last she was taken ill and complained of cramps in the stomach; I only went once to her room to see her, being myself unwell at the time; she slept below; she was better on the Monday; it was then I went to her room and was led by her appearance to suspect that something had happened; I said "Fanny, what have you been doing?" she offered to tell me all if I would keep the matter secret; I then refused to hear the confession without a witness, and warned her that if she told me she had done anything wrong, I should feel it my duty to report it to Mr. May; I sent for her mother, who arrived yesterday (Thursday); after a good deal of crying and reluctance she told her mother and myself that she had had "a miscarriage in the closet on the Sunday;" I am aware that a child has since been found in the said closet, and believe that accused herself recovered the body and washed it. Ellen Moore deposed: I am a needlewoman, and have been residing with Mr. May for three or four months, but during that time have had no cause to suspect the true condition of Fanny Aitken; she slept in the same room with me; on Sunday night, after complaining of cramps in the stomach, she lay down on her bed with her clothes on; she went out frequently during the night, and returning on one occasion told me that she felt much better; next day she was very weak and did but little work; I remember seeing a few spots of blood on the floor near her bed; I never saw her making baby-clothes, nor did she ever hint at her condition. Dr. Fyffe deposed: I have examined the body of a male child shown to me as a child of Fanny Aitken; decomposition was so far advanced as to prevent any signs of violence, such as bruises or abrasions from being seen; I examined very carefully for any more serious marks of violence, but found none; the body is that of a full formed child; I found on opening the body that the internal organs were much decomposed; the lungs floated, but their floating may have been caused by the gases emanating from decomposition; I should therefore consider the test as doubtful; upon the whole I do not think there is sufficient in the post mortem examination to justify me in positively stating whether the child was born alive or not; decomposition had set in to too great an extent to allow of reliable tests being made. The coroner summed up, and after a short consultation, the jury returned a verdict as follows:—"We find that the body of a male infant was found in Parramatta, but there is no evidence to shew whether it was born alive or not." The inquest which lasted three hours terminated at 7 p.m. Fanny Aitken was this morning brought before Messrs. Byrnes, Neal, Graham, and Langley, J.P.'s, at the Police Office, charged with having concealed the birth of her child. Prisoner did not deny the fact of the birth, but stated that the child was born dead. She was remanded until Wednesday next.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

FROM Brisbane we have dates to the 23rd, and from Rockhampton to the 21st instant.

The Toowoomba correspondent of the *Guardian* writes on 22nd:—A large meeting of navvies from the Dalby line has just been held. The Hon. the Minister for Works was present. In answer to the applications of the navvies, the police magistrate said that instructions should be issued for rations to be distributed amongst those of them that stood in need. This appeared to satisfy the men, and everything passed off quietly at the meeting. After the meeting, a deputation of navvies waited on the Minister for Works.

We are sorry to state that a fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in a grass paddock adjoining the residence of T. G. Robinson, and could not be extinguished till the whole quantity—about five acres—was consumed, together with a small stack of oaten hay, situate in one corner of the paddock, and some portion of fencing. The fire was caused by some carelessness on the part of the man who was employed in the paddock.—*D. D. Gazette*, March 21.

On Thursday last, as the Honourable the Secretary for Works, accompanied by Mr. Wilcox and others, was escorting the Hon. Charles Cowper up the Main Range section of the railway, and while Mr. Watts was pointing out to his distinguished visitor his triumphs in engineering, the locomotive which conveyed them ran off the rails, in a cutting some four or five miles up the range; this being the fourth mishap of a similar kind on the same section of the line. The Minister for Works was, as may be supposed, highly disgusted at this sudden termination of the progress of the party and the rude interruption to the blowing of his own trumpet. With Mr. Wilcox and others, he had to walk on towards Toowoomba; whilst Mr. Cowper, who did not seem disposed to increase his experience of the railway under its present engineering management, returned on the partly disabled engine, and went thence by train to Ipswich.—*Ibid.*

The following extracts are from the *Peak Downs Telegram* of March the 12th:—We hear with much pleasure that three springs of pure water have been recently struck in as many different parts of the Logan Downs—the run which last season suffered so severely from scarcity of water that 15,000 sheep had at one time to be watered at a single well. One spring struck since that time at a depth of 20 feet is capable of watering 8000 sheep; another, struck at 100 feet, supplies the well at the rate of 50 feet of water in forty-eight hours; and a third spring, struck at 50 feet, yields 600 gallons of water per hour. A fourth well, now in progress, also promises to be successful. The value of the water thus obtained is enhanced by the first class character of the country in which the wells are sunk, for we are assured that it is not surpassed by any on the Peak Downs.

The Rockhampton *Bulletin* of the 21st states that at the trial of the alleged rioters at the Crocodile on Wednesday, most of the Chinese witnesses hailed from Canton, and the Government Interpreter was unable to understand their dialect. They were in consequence handed over to Sam Ham, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, by whom, as be stated, they were faithfully translated into English. The arrangement had to be submitted to by counsel for the defence, who exhibited more than once the little faith he placed in the interpretation of one witness's language by another equally interested. If the Chinese trials increase, it will be necessary to found a college and appoint professors to teach every barbarous dialect spoken in China. The inconvenience of taking evidence in this way was obvious, but as Mr. Pring did not understand Canton Chinese he had to put up with it; for misinterpretation of the evidence, was a lesser evil than depriving the aggrieved parties of a chance of obtaining redress.

RECOVERY OF A BODY.—Yesterday afternoon, as the Clarence was rounding the bend below Crocodile Creek, the motion of her floats stirred up a dead body, which is supposed to be that of the unfortunate man Rezzio, who was drowned at the Flats on Sunday last.—*Northern Argus.*

The new rush towards the foot of the range at the Crocodile is turning out very well. There are about 300 diggers, chiefly Chinese, engaged in sinking. The wash-dirt is described as very hard, the sinkings having to pass through cement. Some holes bottomed have turned out duffers, others, however, have given capital returns. One party of Chinese cleared forty ounces last week. Considerable disappointment was felt on Saturday.—*Bulletin*, March 19.

An accident, terminating fatally, occurred on Sunday morning, March 17th, to Mr. R. Rezzio, master of the light-ship, moored at the Upper Flats. He had, it appears, pushed off in a boat to the Platypus, then steaming up the river, in order to get a tow up to town. The captain of the Platypus sang out to him that he could not pick him up, or stop the steamer at that particular spot, as the vessel was heavily laden. The unfortunate man still persisted, and attempted to hook on the port mizen chains, but missed, and his boat got under the counter, and was at once upset. Captain Twyne thinks that Rezzio was not struck by the propeller, as he saw him rise for a moment in a lateral direction, and not in the wake of the steamer. He thinks that he was struck by the boat as she capsized. Though a good swimmer, he only appeared for a moment, and then sank. The steamer was stopped, but the body was not discovered. The boat was picked up and brought to town. The harbour-master and two boats' crews went down to the scene of the accident yesterday, but failed to recover the body. The deceased left a widow and child to mourn his sudden loss.—*Ibid.*

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERIES.—"The Anglo-French Commission on the fisheries," says the *Etendard*, "continues to meet frequently at the Ministry of Marine. A spirit of liberality is manifested more and more amongst its members, and there are reasons for thinking that it is in this sense the Convention of 1839 between the two powers will be revised. The principle of the right of exclusive fishing, reserved to the fishermen of each country in the national waters, does not appear open to discussion; but a complete liberty might be granted to those of both to land and dispose of their fish in the ports of either."

AMERICA.

VIA Auckland, we have received files of Californian papers to the 2nd February, containing New York and Washington news to the 30th January.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 29.

THE LEGATION AT ROME.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalid Pension bill, which appropriates 33,280,000 dollars. It afterwards took up the Consular Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Williams moved to strike out the appropriation for a Legation to Rome.

Mr. Stevens moved to insert the following:—

Whereas, it is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of this nation to be represented at any Court whose Government prohibits free worship by American citizens, within its jurisdiction, of the Christian religion; and

Whereas, the Roman Government has lately ordered American churches to be removed outside of the city, and does prohibit free exercise by them of the Christian religion; therefore,

Be it enacted,—That no moneys hereby appropriated be paid for the support of a legation at Rome, or for future expenses of any such legation.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out the preamble. Mr. Hall's amendment was adopted by 65 yeas to 32 nays. Pending the question the Committee arose and reported the Invalid Pension Bill to the House, which passed, and adjourned.

THE NEBRASKA BILL VETO.

Washington, January 29.

The President's Private Secretary here entered with the veto of the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. Grimes moved to strike out that portion of Mr. Davis's motion looking to a decrease of 100,000,000 dollars in taxation. Mr. Davis accepted the modification, and after debate, the motion to recommit was rejected, 15 against 22.

The President vetoes the Nebraska Bill for the same reason as the Colorado Bill, namely, that negro suffrage is made a condition, and not required in the Enabling Act. He says: "If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska has sufficient population, and her people desire a State Government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the Enabling Act, with all which, it is assumed in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied." The Senate, without further action, adjourned.

New York, January 25.

The Boston Anti-Slavery Society last night unanimously resolved that the safety and honour of the nation demand the immediate removal of the President, the displacement of the Government at the South, and the remodelling of the Supreme Court, and that no rebel territory shall be recognised as a State until the Federal Constitution guarantees to every loyal citizen a ballot and an education, and to the negro, land besides.

Washington, January 26.

The reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat* has arrived, in answer to a summons of the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the riot at New Orleans, and is prepared to give his evidence relative to the President's speech at St. Louis, charging the responsibility of the New Orleans riot on Congress; and also to report as to his exact language, when he said he would kick out of office those who would not support his policy. The reporter has a phonographic report of the speech.

It is reported that the following answer was returned to an invitation received by Senator Sumner and lady to the next Presidential State Dinner: "Mr. and Mrs. Sumner regret to be unable to accept the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson."

While it is true that Secretary M'Culloch is desirous of relieving the money market from the pressure by the contraction of 4,000,000 greenbacks per month, the report that he will stop the withdrawal immediately is not correct.

Senator Wilson has reported a bill to equalise the pay of army officers. It gives 25 per cent. increase for two years from the 1st of January, 1867, to all officers not entitled to double rations, and fixes the price of rations at 50 cents of all officers below brigadier-general, and gives all officers the brevet of the highest rank they held in the volunteer service. It continues the present pay of enlisted men for two years, and abolishes all bands except those of the Military Academy, and abolishes the office of Assistant Secretary of War, and regulates the pay of professors at West Point.

The Naval Committee of the House is making up its report relative to the New Ironsides lying at League Island. Examinations have been made into the loss of this vessel—first, by the Navy Department; second, by the Chief of Police of Philadelphia; and third, by Congress. Every person likely to know anything about the matter was examined, and the result of the whole investigation is that it is impossible to ascertain whether it originated by accident or incendiarism. Some facts seem to show very clearly that it could not be occasioned by design; while, on the other hand, some facts indicate it must have been the work of an incendiary. The affair is shrouded in the utmost mystery, and probably the cause of the fire can never be conclusively shown.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee yesterday appointed Messrs. Hooper, Allison, and Hogan a sub-committee to consider the subject of the whisky tax, with instructions to report early next week.

The New York *Tribune's* special says the reports that the Judiciary Committee are taking impeachment testimony is founded on the fact that they are waiting the movements of Ashley, who is engaged in arranging the data upon which the court is to proceed.

New York, January 27.

The night police made a descent on the gambling hell of John C. Heenan, and arrested him; also Lew, Baker, William Russell, William Johnson, Joe, Billings, and Charles Miller. The three latter are coloured men.

The Patapsco Chemical Works, Locust Point, were burned this morning, with 3000 carboys of sulphuric acid and 30 tons of sulphur. Loss, 60,000 dollars. It was the property of Davidson, Simonton, and Co.

Galveston, January 26.

The remains of General Albert Sydney Johnson were removed to Houston this morning, and followed to the depot by a large procession. General Sheridan had previously refused to permit civil honours. A ladies' car attached to the special train was thrown from the track and a number of ladies injured.

New York, January 28.

The *Herald's* Ottawa special says orders have been issued for the removal of Lynch, M'Mahon, and the other condemned Fenian prisoners, to the Kingston Penitentiary.

It appears that Head Centre Stephens has not yet sailed for Europe.

The *Times* says the extremists have piled the rates in the Tariff Bill in the Senate so high that there is a possibility the bill may fall altogether. Copper has been put at 3 cents a pound, which is equal to 30 per cent. ad valorem, as

The story about a quarrel between General Sherman and Minister Campbell is totally unfounded.

M'Ginnis, whose nomination as Minister to Stockholm was rejected on Saturday, sailed for his destination a week ago, thinking his confirmation sure.

There is small prospect of the Senate committee reporting the Gold Bill soon. If the Government is obliged to give notice of sales, it is likely to be at the mercy of speculators.

The *Herald's* special says the charges against Commissioner Bogy are not likely to be sustained. The *World's* special says it is rumoured that Senator Nesmith will be appointed Commissioner.

The *Herald* says a bill will be framed and introduced in the House, providing for the appointment of General Grant as acting President, in case of the removal of Johnson.

The *Times'* special says the proposition recognising the validity of the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress, meets with favour. Some of the ablest constitutional lawyers regard this as the only way to settle the reconstruction question, and that if contested, the Supreme Court would not assume jurisdiction in the matter.

In the Senate, Mr. Wade offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to how often the Governor of Colorado has been absent from the Territory since his appointment, and by whom permitted and at whose expense. He urged that the bill already introduced, prohibiting the absence of officers, should be passed at once. The administration of the Government was more corrupt regarding Territorial officers than in any other department.

Mr. Wade's bill was amended so as to apply to Governors, Judges, and Secretaries of all the Territories.

General Bonilla is raising a force at Costa Rica against President Martinez. Should he invade the State many will declare for him. General Sacasa heads the revolution in Costa Rica.

Sheridan's refusal to allow the obsequies of General Johnson is believed to be influenced by the indiscreet remarks of the New Orleans Press on the occasion of the opening of Mayor Monroe's term—his design being to thwart the Abolition meetings.

There is no probability that the Ways and Means Committee will agree to the bill authorising the five per cent. notes to take the place of compounds.

The New York *Times* believes that Frederick Seward's mission was to resume negotiations for securing the bay of Samana to this Government from San Domingo.

The President vetoed the Colorado Bill on the ground of the population being insufficient—less than any other territory that has asked admission; also on the evident incongruity of Congressional Territorial legislation. On the subject of the third section, the President urges that the questions involved be submitted to the decision of the people, but alleges that it will be impossible to reach certain portions of the territory within the sixty days specified, owing to winter obstructions. He says, "A State applying for admission should have a population at least equal to the ratio of Federal representation."

General Thomas testified before the Congressional Committee that outrages on the freedmen in his department are not punished, and that there is no prospect of justice for the blacks before the courts. He thinks the remedy is in a supervisory military power.

Investigation into the affairs of the Currency Bureau reveals no wilful error. The Ways and Means Committee will agree to a bill creating a Board of Examiners to investigate the affairs of the Treasury department.

Washington, January 28.

Samples of the new five-cent coin have been received at the Treasury.

Colonel Carrington, commanding at Fort Reno, New Mexico, has been removed. The people there are said to attribute to him inefficiency in defence against the Indians.

Washington, January 28.

In the Senate, Mr. Wade presented a petition for the removal of the Capital nearer the centre of population. Mr. Poland gave notice that when the one term amendment to the Constitution came up he should move to amend it by extending the term to six years. He was in favour of restricting the service of the President to one term, but believed it ought to be for six years. Mr. Trumbull called up the Act giving United States Judges the power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases where any persons are restrained of their liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any laws. The bill was verbally amended and passed. The Tariff Bill was taken up. The duty on iron ore was reduced to ¾ cents; the duty on bay rum was fixed at 1 dollar 50 cents per gallon; the duty on bunting was fixed at 50 cents per pound ad valorem; the duty on all cotton hosiery, whether knitted or made in frames, or by hand, was fixed at 10 cents per pound ad valorem; umbrellas and parasols, 6 per cent. ad valorem. The House proceeded to discuss Mr. Stevens's Reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Messrs. Julian, Schofield, and Cullom. The former declared himself against the bill, as he favoured the Territorial theory, and was in favour of keeping the rebel States from representation for an indefinite period. Mr. Stevens agreed to amend the bill in several particulars, among others, by striking out the sixth section, which declared that any State abrogating the provisions of the bill should thereby forfeit its representation. Mr. Stevens appealed to Mr. Bingham to withdraw his motion to refer, arguing that the bill should first be printed in the House, and then the resolution might be renewed. Mr. Bingham asked the House to decide for itself, and declined to withdraw his motion. Mr. Stevens said the reference of the bill would be its death. Mr. Bingham did not recognise the authority of the venerable gentleman Mr. Stevens, to say so. Mr. Stevens reminded Mr. Bingham that he had not asked his authority, and did not propose either to take his counsel, recognise his authority, or believe a word he said. The Speaker said the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania were out of order. After considerable discussion, the House voted to refer the bill by 86 ayes to 65 nays. The Democratic members all voted in the affirmative.

The House then adjourned.

Chicago, January 28.

The House yesterday had a special debate on the motion of Mr. Loan to refer the impeachment matter to a special committee to expedite the investigation. Mr. Le Blond challenged investigation. Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declined to say what the committee were doing, but denied the correctness of the newspaper reports. Mr. Loan's motion was then laid over.

Chief Justice Chase has announced a decision sustaining the right of the Federal Government to tax liquor, lottery or other business, without thereby conferring authority to prosecute such business in conflict with State law.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Minister Motley. It is very racy, and shows that Seward purposely deceived Motley into the tender of his resignation.

A cable telegram states that Bennett, jun., had tendered the yacht Henrietta as a New Year's gift to Prince Alfred, which was respectfully declined.

New York, January 29.

The *Herald's* Ottawa special says Prince Alfred will be the first Governor and Royal Viceroy of Canada, under the Confederation.

The *Times's* special says the House Judiciary Committee announce their determination of finishing the other business before commencing the impeachment investigation.

The *Tribune's* special says Clark, of the Currency Printing Bureau, explains the grave fact that Seven-thirty bonds with duplicate numbers have been printed and issued, by saying that the numbering machine got out of order and repeated the numbers.

Correspondence from New Orleans says that the evidence taken by the Congressional Commission proves premeditated violence on the part of Mayor Monroe.

The Committee on Reconstruction intend the immediate preparation of a bill for the reorganisation of the Southern States, in view of their rejection of the Amendment. They will report it for action at the present session.

Charles Augustus Davis, the well-known Jack Downing, died on Sunday night, aged 72 years.

Ship building here is almost entirely suspended.

The first shad of the season from Savannah are selling at 6 dollars per pound.

The members of Beecher's congregation are organising an excursion to the Holy Land, the Crimea, and Greece. They propose to charter a steamer and leave in June. Mr. Beecher and family will go.

The correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Motley, in relation to the latter's resignation, embraces two letters. Mr. Seward had been informed that Motley had spoken of him as a decayed old man, and asked what Motley had to say to the charge. The latter says he would not stoop to make a denial of what he had said. He expressed himself freely concerning the President and Congress, and thinks distinctions on account of colour should be abolished by Constitutional amendment and general amnesty. Subsequently, he tendered his resignation without assigning any cause.

New York, January 30.

The *Times's* Washington special says that the letter to the London *Times*, from its Washington correspondent, contained nothing of the kind attributed to it by a late Cable telegram; that the correspondent, in conversation with the President, did not allude to Congress.

The New Orleans Riot Committee will not complete its labours for two weeks.

Yesterday's vote in the Senate makes it certain that the Tariff Bill will pass, although the debate may drag two or three days. The vote of fifteen to recommit was composed of ten Democrats and five Republicans—the latter being Messrs. Brown, Grimes, Henderson, Sumner, and Wilson. After this failure to kill the bill, Sumner yesterday opened a fierce attack on it. He was answered by Cresswell, Sherman, and Cragin. Wilson spoke against the bill, and was answered by Conness. The debate lasted till 6 o'clock. It is doubtful, however, if the bill passes the House, and it is manifestly impossible for to pass it over a veto. Meanwhile, the Ways and Means Committee are perfecting their Tariff Bill.

All navigators say the weather of the present winter is the severest experienced in twenty years. They never saw such masses of ice in the Sound. Steamers are frequently compelled to land passengers on the ice.

The New Orleans Congressional Investigating Committee will not complete their report for two weeks. Generals Grant, Fullerton, and Mr Raymond had been subpœnaed as witnesses. It is intimated that a minority report will be made.

The Impeachment Committee have prepared a partial list of witnesses.

The Senate Post-office Committee have agreed to report the Postal Appropriation Bill as it passed the House.

The *Tribune's* special says the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs have arrived at a misunderstanding (?) concerning appointments. Dix and Cowan will be reported against. It says Seward's letter is regarded by many as so insulting and undignified that Motley's self-respect compelled his resignation. The committee will report against any nomination in his place.

Over 15,000,000 dollars of compound interest notes have been withdrawn from circulation since July.

New York, January 30.

The *Tribune* strongly urges Congressional action in the matter of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Further appropriations, if necessary, should be made to prosecute surveys. The canal, it argues, will be worth 5,000,000 dollars yearly to our commerce.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has certified the transcript investing the title in California to 15,000 acres of land in the San Francisco District.

An autograph letter has been received from Juarez, dated at Durango, expressing gratitude to the American people for the encouragement and sympathy manifested toward the liberal cause. The troops are everywhere steadily advancing on the capital. He does not propose to cede any territory to foreign powers. He approves the measures of General Sedgwick at Matamoras.

The *Times's* special says the prospects of the passage of the Nebraska and Colorado bills over the veto are uncertain, especially the latter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced joint resolution providing that the Commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exhibition shall consist of a Commissioner-General and thirty commissioners already appointed, and twenty additional honorary commissioners designated by the Commissioner-General and two paid commissioners. The Commissioner-General to be president of the Commission; the paid Commission to make the necessary rules and do the proper official work; the Commission to have power to elect a chairman, to preside in the absence of the Commissioner-General; any committee appointed to be from the whole Commission; the Commission to have power to employ a secretary, clerks, and the necessary scientific assistance, draughtsmen, &c., to engage suitable rooms for the Commission. 88,000 dollars are appropriated for the specific item named in the joint resolution.

An official letter from Florida says that the Indians of every tribe are determined to keep their negroes in their tribes as slaves, denying that white men's laws are applicable to them on the subject of slavery. The negroes claim their liberty, and appeal to the military for assistance.

The French Consul in Mexico has published a notice, advising that all residents in the country, who desire to leave with the expeditionary forces, can have free passage home. A party of eight hundred accordingly left. Maximilian had permitted a kind of truce of war for trade between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, but the Liberals were tearing up the Imperial Mexican railroads.

TEXAS.—The new Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has abolished the order in regard to labour; freedmen now contract like anybody else, for the best they can get.

HAVANA, January 26th.—The gunboat Wynooska and cutter Hugh M'Culloch are still in harbour. So far, Frederick Seward's mission is involved in mystery. The report that the Bay of Samana had been bargained for was received from Don Luis Arrayo. Maximilian's Minister has arrived, *en route* for the United States, on an important mission.

J. J. Bryant, a well known keeper of a faro bank for many years in New Orleans, was shot and killed at the St. Charles Hotel, by Judge Frederick Tate, a well-known Texan lawyer.

KANSAS, January 30th.—The Kansas House of Representatives to-day, after a long discussion, passed a resolution to submit to the people the question of striking out the word "white" from the Constitution.

The President transmitted to the House to-day a voluminous report of Generals Mower, Quincy, Gregg, and Baldy, respecting the New Orleans riot, which condemns the conduct of Mayor Monroe.

The President also sent documents respecting the compromise suits against Prazier, Trenholm, and Co., in the English Courts, showing that Consul Morse acted without authority. Mr. Seward, in writing to Consul Dudley,

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1468200

January 14th, says in respect to such funds and property as Merse's authority really applied to be, was under express instructions to do nothing which should recognise the capacity of pretended rebel officials or abettors of the rebellion who deal with them, to make any contract which could give validity to such liens or charges.

CALIFORNIA.

OUR files of San Francisco papers reach to the 2nd of February.

The *Independent* says that there are already nearly a dozen religious denominations in Stockton. There are the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Lutherans, Hebrews, Methodists South, and Mormons, all of whom have churches, and congregate weekly for worship. There are numbers of the members, or believers in the creeds of other denominations, who have not as yet organised churches, among whom are Universalists, Unitarians, Mahommedans, Hindoos, and a considerable number of practical Pagans, who have about as much heartfelt love of religion as a herd of buffaloes.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—The Sacramento *Union* of Saturday, says:—"Several days ago, a girl named Murray, aged about fourteen years, living at Thirteenth and O streets, had her left eye put out, by having a stick, in the hands of her young brother, accidentally run into it while at play. Dr. Phelan was called upon to attend her. The eye and face were greatly swollen, and until yesterday morning the patient suffered terribly. The doctor yesterday, on making a more close examination, found to his surprise and horror that a portion of the stick had broken off and still remained in the eye. With proper instruments the piece of wood was removed. It was found to be a piece of redwood, about one-fourth of an inch thick, and more than seven-eighths of an inch long. Since its removal the patient has of course been more comfortable. It has remained in the eye more than two days."

THE STORM IN CALAVERAS.—The *Chronicle* of the 26th January says of the storm in that county. This section of country has been visited, during the present and the latter part of last week, by one of the most severe storms we have ever known. It has rained, snowed, "sleeted," and hailed, sometimes separately and at others altogether. The consequences are that we are enveloped in a vast sea of mud, the roads rendered almost impassable, and business of all kinds seriously interrupted. Miners have had to suspend operations until more favourable weather, and the farmers will have to wait for their land to solidify before they can commence work. We are informed by a gentleman just down from West Point, that the snow storm which prevailed in that place, and the mountains above, on Tuesday and Wednesday last, was the most terrific ever experienced in that locality. At the time our informant left West Point, on Thursday morning, the snow had fallen to the depth of over three feet. Several houses had caved in from the weight of the accumulated snow on the roofs. The numerous mills in that district have all stopped, and business generally is at a standstill. But one stage got through from here on Wednesday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—The Marysville *Appeal* of the 25th January, says. The rumoured shooting of a man at Colusa, which we gave yesterday, proves to be a reality. We have learned but few of the particulars, but are informed that John L. Stevens was shot, and almost instantly killed, at Campbell's saloon, Colusa, on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, by a man named James Tevis, not Tibbetts, as before published. All the particulars we learn are that Tevis fired twice at Stevens, the first shot striking deceased in the groin, and the last taking effect in the breast—the latter shot killing Stevens almost instantly. The deceased is a brother of the Stevens who killed an Indian at Colusa a week or ten days ago, and we understand that Tevis and Stevens were quarrelling about it. The shooting took place in the dark. This is the second man Tevis has killed at Colusa in the last four years.

UTAH.

FROM the Salt Lake *Telegraph* of 15th January we take the following items:—

Brigham Young has hauled some of the Mormon merchants over the coals, berating them for their exorbitant prices, which extorted the hard-earned money from the poor. He said he was determined while he was engaged in washing one side of the platter, he would see that the other side was kept clean. He did not mince matters, for he named some parties whom he charged with having acted against his wishes and the interests of the people. The *Vedette* thinks there may be some good come out of Nazareth yet.

Captain Bates and party left yesterday afternoon for Weber River Canon, thence to proceed on the survey of the Union Pacific to the valley of the Snake, near Fort Hall, Idaho Territory. The party will return about the middle of March.

Mr. Clowes reached Toquerville on Sunday evening, and opened the office there yesterday morning. He was expected to reach Washington last evening, where he will be within six miles of St. George, the extreme distance of the line south.

Green Clay Smith, Governor of Montana, passed through Salt Lake on the 12th, *en route* to Washington. Thomas Francis Meagher, Secretary of the Territory, will act as governor during the absence of the former.

The *Vedette* says General Connor has removed with his family from Salt Lake to Stockton, Utah, where he will in future reside.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

We have received the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 12th January.

H. B. M.'s steamer Clio, twenty-nine days from Victoria, arrived at Honolulu on the 11th.

The brig Alert, from this port, reached Honolulu on the 5th. H. B. M.'s sloop-of-war Mutine, twenty-two days from Tahiti, arrived on the 8th.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE BARQUE MAUNA KEA.—The *Advertiser* reports her as sixty-two days out from Puget Sound. By the Camden which had arrived from Port Angelos, the *Advertiser* learns that shortly after getting to sea, when about one hundred miles west of Cape Flattery, in the track of the vessels bound from the Sound to the Islands, she passed portions of a wreck, consisting of a lower-mast, with a rigging attached, and a bowsprit, both of which, in the opinion of the first officer of the Camden, resembled those of the Mauna Kea. A gale was blowing at the time, with a heavy sea running, and consequently it was impossible to stop and examine the wreck. By the reports of vessels which recently arrived from the coast, after unusually long passages, it appears that during the month of December last, there has been a constant succession of southwesterly gales between here and the west coast of America, and it may be that she has been thrown on her beam ends and gone to pieces at sea. If it is so, it is to be hoped that the crew may yet be heard of as having escaped in the boats.

The Supreme Court was in session at Honolulu. There were only two cases on the criminal calendar.

There are 118 patients in the Leprosy Hospital at Molokai.

An authorised agent for the Board of Health is to clear Honolulu of all nuisances.

Court House Square is being ploughed, preparatory to converting it into a public garden.

Mr. Thomas F. Wilson, late vice-consul at Honolulu, has been appointed consul for the United States, vice Mr. Alfred Caldwell, and took charge of the consulate on Monday, the 7th instant.

Rain in moderate quantities had fallen in Honolulu.

An iron buoy, with staff and vane—buoy painted red and white, and vane (sheet iron) white—has just been placed by Captain Meek in 13½ fathoms, to point out the anchorage for vessels wishing to bring up outside. It is about 400 fathoms S.E. by E. from the spar or entrance buoy, and can be seen four or five miles off. Vessels had better bring up close to and outside this buoy.

A large thatch house, the dwelling of judge Napela, in Wailuku, was burned on January 10th. The house was set on fire mischievously by a little boy, a ward of Mr. Napela, who was playing with fire. The building was entirely consumed, and the fire was only prevented from communicating to a frame dwelling adjoining by the vigorous efforts of a few of the residents of that place.

Our jury system needs revising. It is not fair that a few gentlemen should be drawn term after term, while others never serve at all. The list of persons from whom the jurymen are to be selected should comprise every competent person on the whole island, and not be limited to so few as is now done. No man will then object to perform jury duty; but as it now is, there is no reasonable cause for complaint. This grievance is easily corrected, and we trust the proper officers will attend to it.

Gentlemen who returned recently from the crater represent it as being in a grand state of excitement. On the day prior to their arrival it had overflowed in various places, and the seven lakes were seething and boiling beautifully. We cannot predict anything very confidently about the crater, but it seems as if Pele was leisurely getting ready for a grand pyrotechnic display. But where or how or when, we must wait and see.

NEW ZEALAND.

OUR dates from Auckland are to the 13th instant; Dunedin, 13th; Invercargill, 13th; Lyttelton, 9th; Taranaki, 9th; Nelson, 7th; and Wellington, 8th instant.

AUCKLAND.

The New Zealand *Herald* of the 13th is assured on good authority that the one regiment which the Imperial Government was willing to leave in the colony will be embarked for home during the present year, and that a Colonial Defence force, of the nature of that indicated in the ministerial programme will in the meantime be organised. At first sight the experiment of sending away the last of the Imperial troops may seem a hazardous one, but that it is really so we very much doubt. Left on the terms the troops were they would have been of little service to the colony, whilst their presence would have been always more or less embarrassing in the event of any local insurrection of the natives that might occur. Imperial officers would always interfere in the management and conclusion of any little war that might arise, and we have seen sufficient in New Zealand of the evils resulting from a want of mutual accord between the Imperial and colonial authorities in such cases to wish for their re-occurrence. To be effective the troops to be employed in the suppression of any local rising of turbulent natives must be entirely under the control of the Government, and this can never be the case so long as a single company of the Line remains in the colony.—About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th instant, as three children, named respectively Mary Allison, Janet Allison, and Mary Ann Dunsey, were returning from school, they discovered on the beach in Official Bay, the body of a new born infant tied up in a Maorie kit, which lay near low water mark. They immediately informed a man who was passing of the fact, by whom information was conveyed to the police, and the body was brought into town and placed in the dead-house. A large brick was found in the kit, which had, no doubt, been used to sink it below the surface of the water. The body itself was that of a European infant, and was wrapped up in flannel and calico. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

OTAGO.

The *Daily Times*, of the 13th, in reference to the election of Superintendent for the Province, says:—As one indication of the great interest in the election to-day, it may be mentioned that two "Calcutta sweeps" on the event were drawn at the Provincial Hotel, last evening. There was as large an attendance as if a most exciting race was at hand.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.—The *Daily News* contains the following:—"A telegram from Lawrence, of 8th March, states that his Excellency and suite arrived at that place at six o'clock on Thursday evening. He was most enthusiastically received. He proposes going down the Tuapeka to its junction with the Molyneux, and then taking the steamer Tuapeka, and going on to the Clutha, visiting the farms. He will then proceed by coach to Tokomairiro and Dunedin. A later telegram from the Hon. Major Richardson to his Honor the Superintendent states that his Excellency will probably pass the East Taieri Bridge about noon on Wednesday, and visit the Taieri district. No inquiries have been made from the district with regard to his Excellency's visit; and therefore it is proposed to his Excellency to call in at Mr. Todd's while going the rounds.

Since Her Majesty's steamer Brisk has been in port, large numbers have availed themselves of the opportunities thus afforded of inspecting her, and have, in every instance, been most courteously received by the officers and all on board.

We (*Otago Times*) have been favoured with a letter from Waikawa, which was brought up by the Tairoa steamer, on her last trip. The writer is, we believe, to be thoroughly relied on; and he confirms what we stated a few days ago, that Waikawa does not offer any inducements for a visit. We extract from the letter the following:—"This place is not looking so well as when you were here. Some of the parties have left; and there are only a few claims that will pay wages. There are only thirty people working here now; and I don't see any show for more, unless something is got in the bush. I would advise you not to come here on any account at present."

TARANAKI.

The *Taranaki Herald* of the 9th reports another Maori outrage:—

The dream of peace in which people have here been indulging has been rudely dispelled, and another cowardly murder added to the list of Maori atrocities. Rumours were current here on Tuesday that a man had been killed by the Taranaki natives between Warea and Opunake, and these rumours, though at first of the usual doubtful character, proved to be only too true. It appears that on Thursday of last week, a man named John Brady, formerly of the 65th Regiment, but lately a military settler of No. 6 Company, started from Warea on the road southward in company with a half-caste known as Dick Jackson. They left the redoubt about six o'clock in the evening, and nothing more was heard of them till the Monday of this week. On that day a native named Hori Pipi, who had left here the day before for Opunake, returned from the latter place to Warea with the news that a pakeha had been killed near Tipoka. It seems that Hori left Warea on Sunday evening, went on to Te Ikaroa and waited there till it was nearly dark, and then started. When he got near Waitaha he fell in with three natives fishing, who proved to be Taikomako (the successor of Te Ua) and two others. They told him to go back; he said, why should I go back? and they then said, Don't you know that a pakeha has been killed at Tipoka? The further particulars he learned were these: That the "twelve" (apostles)—or rather seven of them, but they are still called the "twelve"—met a pakeha and a half-caste on the other side of Tipoka; that the pakeha had thereupon got off his horse and ran to (towards?) the reef, that he had been followed and killed there; and that the half-caste was taken away a prisoner. They told him the names of those who had done it, but he only remembered one, that of Te Whetu. The others were strange to him, and he had forgotten them. When Hori got to Opunake, Mr. Parris, who had arrived there from Patea, at once sent him back with a letter to Captain Clarke, 50th Q.O., commanding at Warea, stating what had happened, and asking that an escort might be sent out to recover the body. Accordingly Captain Clarke, with commendable promptitude, took out a party of his men, and just on this side of Tipoka near a small stream called Monkoro, and a few yards on the seaward side of the road, found poor Brady's body. He had been shot through the body, and beaten on the head, apparently with the butt of a gun. The body was taken to Warea, and being far advanced towards decomposition was there buried. A story similar to that of Hori had been received at Opunake from another source (the natives at Ngatoto), with one particular added—that Brady had run away when he saw one of them loading his gun; from which it appears that their guns were not loaded when they met him. We should add that he was robbed of a considerable sum of money which he was known to have with him on leaving Warea, having shown it while drinking there.

The unfortunate man Brady was murdered some time on Thursday night, and early on the same night Mr. C. Messenger, Mr. F. C. Wilson, and some Maories passed the spot on the way to Warea, and the next evening about sunset Mr. A. S. Atkinson and a Ngatiruanui lad also passed the same spot, without knowing that anything had happened, and fortunately without falling in with any of the rebels.

GENERAL CHUTE.—The *Herald* states that General Chute makes Melbourne his head-quarters as soon as the 12th and 57th regiments are sent home.

NELSON.

The *Nelson Examiner* of the 7th instant, has the following:—

GOLD STRUCK AT THE KARAMEA.—The steamer Nelson brought yesterday the pleasing intelligence that gold had been struck about twenty-five miles up the Karamea, and that the yield was turning out well. The discovery was made by a party of Maories, who quickly obtained 33 oz.; in addition to this another lot of 26 ounces had been brought into Westport and sold to the Union Bank of Australia. The person who had purchased this of the diggers might have got four times the quantity had he possessed the funds for the purpose. Two quartz reefs had also been discovered at Waimangaroa, a short distance north of the Buller, which are believed to promise well. In addition to these discoveries, which must have the effect of drawing population northward, and may lead to important results for this province, new workings that pay well are being opened at the Pakihi. A good deal of gold is also said to have of late come down the Buller River to Westport.

The nomination of candidates for the Superintendency came off on the 5th instant. Messrs. Curtis and Barnicoat were the only candidates proposed—Mr. Blackett having withdrawn. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Curtis. A severe contest is expected, as both candidates hold similar views in favour of progression. The non-progressive party were thrown over at the eleventh hour by the resignation of Mr. Blackett.

WELLINGTON.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.—The Wellington *Advertiser* of the 8th instant says:—"We have already stated that the rumour which was circulated as to Mr. Whitaker having accepted or even been offered the position of Attorney-General was utterly without foundation, and we are now in a position to state that Mr. James Prendergast is Attorney-General of the colony under the Act passed last session. His commission has been drawn out, and only awaits his resignation of his seat in the Legislative Council to be issued, and his new appointment gazetted. The office is now an entirely non political one, which necessitates Mr. Prendergast's resignation of his seat in Parliament before he can be formally appointed to the Attorney-Generalship."

DR. HECTOR.—We regret to learn that Dr. Hector, the Government Geologist, while travelling across the mountains from Wangapeka to the Mohikinui river, dislocated his shoulder by a fall. The country passed through by the doctor is said to be of the most desolate and inhospitable character, and we hear that Dr. Hector and his attendant suffered great hardships during the journey, and were compelled to live, for some time, on very thin gruel. At last advices Dr. Hector was at Westport, and recovering from his accident.—*Independent*, March 7.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. Edward Clarke, the newly appointed Judge for Westland, arrived in Hokitika on Thursday week. As it is stated by the Canterbury papers that Mr. Clarke will have to visit Wellington before entering upon his duties, he will probably arrive by the Claud Hamilton.—*Independent*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We (*Wellington Advertiser*) understand that there is no doubt as to the next session of the General Assembly being held in Wellington. The date at which it will be held is not, however, yet definitely settled, but it will most probably be some time in the month of June.

The Lyttelton and Hawke's Bay papers contain no news of importance.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Referring to the paragraph which appeared in the *Herald* on the 15th instant, respecting the scab, which had broken out among Mr. Holt's sheep at Sutherland, I beg to state that you have been misinformed as to some of the particulars you therein give.

After alluding to the sheep having been scabby last year, dressed, and eventually declared clean, you state that "they were, however, running in an open paddock, at the time, and one or two of them must have been away at the time of the last dressing, and hence remained diseased, and afterwards communicated the disease to the flock." Now, I must most emphatically deny that one single sheep was left undressed at that time. Every precaution was used by me to prevent such an omission, and I am positively certain that not one sheep escaped the prescribed ordeal. Moreover, during the period of quarantine, the whole of the sheep have been closely shepherded.

By inserting the above, you will oblige your most obedient servant,

PHILIP BRACK.
Superintendent for Mr. Thomas Holt.
Sutherland, March 22nd.

BRANDS REGISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read in your papers, of late dates, two or three letters touching this Act—the writers of which appear, in their anxiety to express what they individually feel, to lose sight of the points upon which the public may be made to feel when the Act is fully in force. I will endeavour to illustrate some of these by taking in rotation the several sections of the Act as bear upon my ideas.

Section 4.—Will not this section, for the sake of security, and the establishing of an ownership under section 13, compell all who may have placed stock upon terms of agistment to brand the same, with the registered brand of the run upon which their stock may be grazing.

By this section the owner of stock upon two or more runs not contiguous is prevented removing any of his herds from one run to another, a process very desirable at many seasons, nor to have in use the working stock of one run upon any other of his runs as permanent working stock, unless under a heavy penalty. No clause is made by which with the addition of the run brand to which such stock may be removed, they will be considered and taken to be the stock of that run as long as they remain—and even with this proviso would in itself be an insuperable objection for removing stock, when it entailed a rebranding before doing so—especially if it be requisite for the brand of the run to which they may be removed should always be the underneath or last brand—the hides in the event of a continuous removal would soon become valueless, being covered with the same brands in reverse position to one another.

Section 6.—Much difficulty is made about this section, but I can see none—as thus:—A, has a clean (or unbranded) beast, and is the first person who wishes to brand; he does so, by placing his registered brand upon the near rump, hip, or thigh. He sells to B, who also desires to brand; B will have to do so upon the same portions of the beast, but *below* the prior brand of A, and so on with every succeeding purchaser, until the space is covered with brands, and then the off rump, hip, and thigh will be the places for brands. When these are covered then follow the other parts in rotation, as laid down in schedule D. The same rule applies to a branded beast—the first REGISTERED brand being placed upon that clear space, sufficiently large, for the brand, and which is first in rotation, as per schedule D, beneath every other brand. It would be egregious folly to suppose that it is requisite for every or any one owner to brand upon each and every space or spot declared in schedule D., these spaces are only to be used in the event (and not a very likely one with horned cattle), of the beast being transferred to many owners each of whom desire to brand, and eventually fill space after space by the multiplicity of brands.

Sections 7 to 12 speak for themselves. Nothing therein *compels* any one to brand, but it *compels* any one who desires to brand to register his or her brand, previous to so doing, under a heavy penalty.

Section 13 is an important section, inasmuch as the brand, whether registered or not, is here taken as *primâ facie* evidence of ownership (at least so I read the section), consequently, a stronger proof of ownership would be adduced if the beast bore a registered brand beneath the brands in dispute. Let us see how this could, in the hands of a dishonest person, be made subservient to his nefarious views.—A is a large stockholder, who does not desire to rebrand all his herd, but is content to brand with his registered brand their increase; he has for years been in the habit of sending fat stock to market—selling mobs of store cattle of mixed ages and sexes, and otherwise parting with the ownership of many of his herd, all bearing his original brand; these will have become scattered through many hands. Now not one man of a hundred of our large stockholders could positively swear to all or any of these cattle having been his, except the brand be proof of ownership. Certainly there may be (as there generally are) some few peculiarly marked or otherwise distinguishable cattle among every mob that from their marks or peculiarities could be sworn to. Hence the road is open for B, who is not particular as to ownership. He begins by registering a brand, and where he wishes to *operate freely* will purchase several head of those particular herds *that bear no registered brand*, and, by carefully duffing, his herd will increase rapidly—he takes care that his registered brand is always the last put on; and in many cases this plan of action will be found a profitable risk for a time, since honester men would pass these *growing* herds when they saw they bore a registered brand, and the strongest proof of ownership established thereby.

I will not enter too particularly into the ways and means of giving a colour of honesty to these proceedings, as by so doing I might be the cause of bringing to maturity some ideas that are now only waiting such a means for their full development; but I cannot pass this section by without drawing the attention of all stockholders to the fact that they will have to be most cautious and careful, lest they suffer the greatest loss by its power.

Sections 14 and 15.—Very necessary and useful, but as they are only so to those who have registered brands, it should be compulsory upon all who have had brands and still have stock bearing the same, whether the brands be the original, registered, or now disused brands, to have them enrolled for reference either at the Public Pound of the district, or at the local police office; the object of this will be apparent to all stock holders.

Section 16 entails some trouble upon those who have cattle to travel—the particularising each beast by its brands (there may be many different brands, the stock having originally formed parts of many herds), its sex, age, and marks, would be a work of time, and necessitate a good deal of yarding and drafting, not a desideratum for fat stock when starting for market—to say nothing of the extra expense when required to be done to large mobs of store cattle. As to laying out a precise route for travelling stock it would be simply absurd, the party in charge will (if he be equal to his work) select that line of route most desirable, and which he can only learn as he progresses—so that nine times out of ten the route will have to be described very ambiguously—as, from the Richmond or Clarence Rivers to the Murray River, or from the Bogan to Sydney.

Section 17.—This section will be got over by the use of the last clause—a certificate obtained from two J.P.'s who know W. B. as a person of good repute,—arm him with this, and the statement required by the previous section, and he can travel; but will these two papers prevent him from taking other cattle into his mob and driving them to the most convenient market? In doing this he may be acting for himself alone, or he may be the *legalised* drover taking *cross* cattle for those who dare not risk being seen upon the road, but who can go ahead and make the necessary arrangements for their disposal. Thus we see this section gives the drover more protection from the searching eye of the law than he now has—because, if stopped and questioned by any constable, he produces the authority and certificate, and lulls suspicion—for how many of our country police are there who, though able to read and write, could select and note off each and every beast in the mob, and check them by the list in his hand; or could he even count them, or would he question the honesty of a drover who had a *legal* certificate of honesty? Another point in this section—when fat stock arrive within the circuit of freeholds they must be yarded or paddocked by night, sometimes remain at grass for several days. Now every person taking in stock is liable to a heavy penalty if he does so, without being satisfied that none other than those described in the owner's written statement are among them. This will entail a work of time and vexatious annoyance to more than one, and I cannot see the desirability of including the owners of resting-places for cattle under this head—quite sufficient to hold responsible the purchasers or receivers of *odd* or *cross* cattle. We may rest satisfied they will not be sold with the mob, but dropped as they come along, and it is with these droppings the proper officer will have to deal, and by his zeal gain his reward.

Much might be said as to the peculiarly favourable opportunities afforded for the removal of stock by those who, having that confidence in themselves to do so, pass themselves as *owners* of the stock they may be droving. But I have already extended my remarks far beyond my original intention, and will for the present conclude with the remark that I am fully impressed with the knowledge that we require a strict and impartial Cattle Brands Act, and that such a one can be framed without pressing unequally upon some of our stockholders. I am not prepared to deny my object will be gained if by these few hurried remarks I succeed in drawing attention to some of the weaknesses of the present Act, and moving all interested in the proper working of the same, that they may at once endeavour to make provision for the deficiency, and render the Act as complete and efficient as it is desired to be.

Yours, &c.,
G. C. C.

March 18th.

HOW LAND IS USED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In looking over the Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain, for the past year, I have extracted a few figures which I would wish to submit to your readers.

They seem to me, to place in a strong light the peculiar character of our land policy, and it may not be out of place to consider the questions which they naturally raise, in relation to our mode of settling the lands of the colony.

A short time ago, in a friendly discussion on the interminable land question, I was unmercifully laughed at for stating, that one-half of the surface of England, and three-fourths of Scotland, were always in pasture. I find that the figures which I now submit, more than bear out my assertion.

	Arable Land in crop, or under a rotation of crops.	Improved pasture.	Waste land or natural pasture.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England ...	10,811,157	11,294,114	10,328,576
Scotland ...	2,123,877	2,034,521	15,481,017
Great Britain ...	12,935,034	13,328,635	25,809,593

Briefly, in England, for every ten acres of arable land there are ten acres of improved permanent pasture, and ten acres of waste or natural pasture. In Scotland, for every two acres of arable, there are two acres of improved pasture and fifteen acres of waste or natural pasture. Taking Great Britain in the aggregate, for every acre under the plough, there are one acre of improved grass and two acres of natural grass.

Now, remember, that this land is almost entirely under an economic system of management, causing it to yield the utmost obtainable profit—large markets are found everywhere, and inland communication is complete and inexpensive.

So that three-fourths of the land of Great Britain is in grass, because this use of it pays best, the question of profit hinging altogether on the quantity of food produced for the population.

I would remark, that what are called waste lands, natural grass, or mountain pastures in Great Britain, are in a much more advanced state of productive capability than our waste lands. They are rather to be classed with those few spots in our grazing country which may, by comparison, be called improved; namely, grazing country watered sufficiently, fenced, and cleared of the natural enemies of stock.

Well, then, in the name of common sense, what is the meaning of that first principle of our Land policy, which aims at turning the whole country into a *chess-board* of small arable farms?

Is it, or is it not the case that we have few markets, and a very costly system of land transport; while at the same time have we not an immense grazing area, much of it unavailable in a state of nature, and do we not make laws that tend to prevent its improvement?

I can understand wholesale alienation, or free trade in land, but in the face of these statistics I must question, on national grounds, the good policy of a system which professes to throw open the land only for a use to which not over one fourth of the country is applied in Great Britain, where there are ten times the advantages and twenty times the inducement for following agricultural pursuits, than are found here.

From what we see, neither squatting nor free selection appear likely to bring us the full use of our resources, nor do they promise to attain the even more important object of settling a prosperous, contented, and loyal population in Australia.

There may be a ray of hope in the internecine strife existing between the two classes which occupy our lands. Perhaps, some day when people are weary of these squabbles, and tired of bushranging and cattle stealing, when crippled commerce and shakey finance begin to disclose the real unsoundness of the system, the question may be raised whether some other plan more in accordance with the welfare of the people, and the profitable use of the land, would not be worth a trial.

Yours obediently,
SPERO.

NEW GUINEA.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A few months back, a letter, signed by my friend Mr. E. T. Lance, on the subject of New Guinea and its promise as a field for colonisation by Europeans, appeared in your columns. The letter was short, and thus, necessarily, gave but a faint outline of the many advantages which that fertile and extensive island offers to settlement; but it sufficiently proved, to my thinking, that those advantages are very many, and of a very attractive nature. With the view of endeavouring to induce public attention to the matter I now address you. I am confident that any adventure undertaken by an association formed for the purpose of trade with the islanders would prove highly remunerative, and form the initiative of a permanent settlement, and the development of a new field for industry and enterprise. It is by such means that I should propose to carry out the project.

New Guinea is 900 miles long, and varies from 200 to 350 miles in breadth. All who have visited this vast island *agree* that its fertility of soil, climate, vegetable and mineral productions, and indeed its general resources, are perhaps unequalled by any country in the world. Gold is known to abound. This is evidenced from the fact that in the pottery which Commodore Keppel purchased from the natives many grains of the precious metal were discovered, showing that the clay from which these articles were manufactured, and which most probably was taken from the river banks, is highly auriferous. The Horaforas adorn themselves with rude trinkets, manufactured from native gold, and finally the Papuans, or coast tribes, assert that gold is obtainable in large quantities in the interior.

So far as it has been possible to make any geological observation, evidence of the existence of other metals only second in value to gold is abundantly given. Copper undoubtedly exists, and in close proximity to the coast. Precious stones, likewise, have not unfrequently been obtained from the natives, and doubtless form an article of exchange with the Chinese traders who frequent the island. In timber New Guinea is especially rich, a great variety of hardwood being found in its forests. A species of mahogany, reported to be equal to that of Honduras, grows in abundance in the interior. Fruits of all tropical kinds are indigenous—such as the mango, bread fruit, plantain, and cocoanut; while spices of many kinds—the nutmeg in particular—are native to this favoured land. Such are the different temperatures which are afforded by the formation of the island, that while the low lands produce in abundance every variety of tropical fruit, the hills and high lands would grow the corn of milder climates. Rice, cotton, indigo, coffee, tea, sugar, and spices could be cultivated with profit on the plains and upon the banks of the magnificent rivers; while cereals common to these colonies would flourish in close proximity. When I consider that these are undeniable facts, I am astounded that no steps have been taken to achieve a footing upon New Guinea.

It has been asserted that a great obstacle to settlement would be offered in the ferocity and cannibal tendencies of the natives. This, however, is a fallacy which has been dispelled by Forrest, Belcher, King, and Keppel. These gentlemen all agree that the natives (speaking of the coast tribes) are intelligent, docile, and by no means exhibiting the vices prevalent with the inhabitants of contiguous islands. They are considerably advanced in the arts of domestic life, manufacture pottery, and a species of cloth similar to the "tapa" of the South Sea Islands; build strong and commodious huts, are affectionate and considerate in the treatment of their women, and indeed are a highly favourable type of uncivilised man. These are the Papuans. Forrest, who resided some time with them, speaks highly of their hospitality and intelligence. The cruelty and canabalism which these people have occasionally exhibited towards Europeans cast upon their shores have had their origin, I imagine, in outrages committed by occasional visitors—whalers and the like—who are by no means scrupulous in their dealings with the natives of the islands. I do not think that these Papuans would prove any obstacle to the settlement of the country.

The Horaforas—a distinct race—inhabit the interior, and would appear to be milder and more industrious in disposition than the Papuans. The latter hold the Horaforas in a kind of subjection, exacting a tribute, which is enforced by the present of an axe, and which is universally recognised among them. By this it is fair to conclude that the Horaforas are even less to be feared than the coast natives.

Belcher, who visited New Guinea in 1840, describes the natives as good tempered and honest. They despise beads and the nicnacks with which savages are usually attracted, and prefer axes, knives, and such like articles of practical use; but at the same time show no particular desire to obtain them. From this, and the pretty generally possession of such tools, it would appear that in their intercourse with the Chinese they procure them in sufficient quantity.

Commodore Keppel, in "the voyage of the Meander," is even more emphatic in his praises of the natives. He does not believe in the reports of their cannibalism, and considers them as very favourable specimens of savages. However, I may mention that a very long time since, these gentlemen devoured a cargo of Chinese cast away upon their shores. Still, this may have seemed to have been a gift of their Gods, and too good a chance to throw aside. Possibly a corpulent Chinaman may be as irresistible to a Papuan epicure, as truffles were to Heliogabalus.

Keppel suggests that the necessary influence over the natives could best be obtained by the adoption of a similar policy to that pursued by Rajah Brooke in his dealings with the natives of Borneo. Rajah Brooke, as is well known, has achieved that which perhaps an army of soldiers would have failed to accomplish. I consider that a similar course of dealing, in regard to the natives of New Guinea, would be attended with as great success.

Thus, then, it would appear that, while the advantages which would accrue to a settlement in New Guinea are manifestly numerous, the obstacles are trifling. A small party, properly equipped, possessing a schooner and carrying with them articles of barter, if comprised of resolute and prudent men, under the leadership of a tried and experienced officer, would find little difficulty in effecting a footing upon the island. Doubtless there would be jealousy of Malayan and Chinese traders and the intrigues of ambitious and warlike chiefs to contend against; but these are difficulties common to every such adventure, and would need but ordinary firmness and prudence to overcome.

The harbours of New Guinea are numerous, although by no means of the best. Dory seems to be the most known, and here a considerable village is built, the inhabitants of which, from their more constant intercourse with Europeans, are approachable enough. At this point, it appears to me the first settlement should be formed. At any rate, here preliminary trading with the natives could be best effected, and a friendly intercourse gradually accomplished. There are, of course, many other harbours which have been and are occasionally visited by passing ships, but none appear to be so favourably known as that of Dory.

The rivers of New Guinea are large and numerous, extending into the interior for a great distance, and possibly affording navigation for many miles into the country. They water vast plains which, rich in pasture, extend from the base of the stupendous mountains which run through the centre of the island, and form its backbone—as the phrase goes. On these plains what vast herds and flocks could be sustained, a market for which exists in our Indian dependencies. And here it occurs that in trading with the natives, stock might be made a material source of barter. Doubtless the savages would speedily appreciate the virtues of beef and mutton, and come to enjoy a sirloin with as much *gusto* as we should exhibit. From Carpentaria—which is so rapidly becoming settled, and which is but some 100 miles from New Guinea, stock could be sent for this purpose. The articles to be obtained in exchange are rattans, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, timber, tortoiseshell, sago, bread fruit, yams, and gold. The edible bird's nest, and a species of fungus used by the Chinese in their eccentric cookery, are here found, and may be added to the productions I have mentioned. The value of the beche-de-mer fisheries in adjacent waters is too well known to need comment. A trading post at New Guinea, where the fish could be cured and stored, and from whence it could be shipped direct to China (the only market), would save the expense and trouble incident to its being brought to Sydney, as at present. Further, the abundance of cocoanuts to be obtained point to another source of money-making. By taking the necessary machinery the oil could be extracted in abundance, and shipped hither.

I have thus hurriedly pointed out the desirability of at once opening up communication with New Guinea. To my thinking the subject is one which well merits the consideration of all who are interested in our common prosperity. As a mere matter of the further development of our commercial resources, it is one which presents a great interest; further, as concerning our future political position, it is perhaps of even greater gravity.

The possession of so vast and valuable a country as New Guinea (independently of its wealth-producing resources) by any other nation than the English, would seriously affect these colonies. From what I can ascertain, it is already contemplated by the Americans to form a settlement on the island. Such a step would be significant enough, and would, perhaps, debar us from gaining any profitable ascendancy. I therefore strongly urge upon commercial men the consideration of the desirability of fitting out a small expedition for the purpose of colonisation. The Governments of the various colonies, I am aware, would scarcely entertain the project; or if they did, would involve it in the usual official delay and routine. When, by private enterprise, the value of the settlement would be made manifest, doubless we should find them eager enough to secure so valuable an acquisition.

What I suggest is this: That a company be formed for the purpose of fitting out a small expedition. The cost would probably be from £2000 to £3000, which, however, it is reasonable to suppose would be repaid in the products to be obtained. The vessel should be freighted with articles of barter, and placed in command of some person well acquainted with the Straits navigation. Every office should be distinct, yet under the general orders of the elected leader. A naturalist should accompany the expedition, for we are informed by Keppel and others that New Guinea teems with "strange birds and beasts." The preliminary step would be followed by effecting a permanent settlement; for, in the hands of prudent and intelligent men, the expedition would be chiefly valuable in the securing the confidence and goodwill of the natives. This done, little would remain to be achieved.

Looking at the expense and labour which have been extended—I had almost said wasted—by the South Australian Government, in forming a settlement at Carpentaria, I cannot but regret that similar means have not been taken to accomplish the settlement of a vastly more valuable country. With a leader so experienced, and possessed so remarkably of every quality necessary to the office, as we find in Captain Cadell, success would be certain. I am only sorry that his steps are not directed towards this island, of which we know so little, but of which that little promises so much. A settlement in New Guinea would prove to us of infinitely greater value than will any founded in Northern Australia.

I sincerely trust that notice of this matter will be taken by those in whose power it is to test its value. It cannot be denied that we are by no means as prosperous as we should be, and indeed ought to be, and that our population contains many who—robust, steady, and energetic—seek in vain for a source through which to better their condition. Think what the discovery of the vast gold-fields which it is reasonable to believe exist in New Guinea would be to these men, and how their exertions would benefit the whole community by opening up new resources of trade and settlement. At this period of depression this is a question which should meet with due consideration, not alone as concerns ourselves, but the whole of the colonies. The discovery of gold-fields in this vast island would be of itself the guarantee of its settlement. For gold men will encounter and overcome every danger and hardship, and a "rush" to New Guinea would be equivalent to its permanent colonization.

I may mention that, on the authority of Keppel, the island is plentifully supplied with many rare birds and beasts, thus affording, as I have said, an extensive and new field for scientific research. The black bird of paradise, besides other birds of splendid plumage are mentioned as existing, but few of which have been noticed by ornithologists. The mineralogist would find the widest scope for his industry, while the ethnologist would discover in the varied types which the inhabitants present, fresh matter for speculation and philosophical discussion.

Wild hogs abound in the island; deer, likewise, it is said, have been introduced by the Malayan traders, and, having propagated, now exist in huge herds in the interior.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. KEITH COLLINS.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON CROMWELL.

MR. Goldwin Smith's second lecture on English political history was delivered at Manchester, on the evening of the 21st January; Lord Amberley, M.P., took the chair.

In describing Cromwell's rise to power, the lecturer paused only upon two points. One was the execution of the King. Cromwell tried to save the King's life, but was prevented by the King's persistence in perfidy. Probably Cromwell would even have left him his crown, could he have been trusted to keep to terms. That the execution was a fatal error of policy one so sagacious as Cromwell could hardly have been altogether unaware. His course was, perhaps, determined by a real sympathy with the feelings of his soldiery, who cried for impartial justice against offenders. Nothing, unhappily, could be less true than Carlyle's remark that the execution "struck a damp like that of death through the heart of Flunkeyism universally in the world." It was Liberty, if anything, that has "gone about incurably sick of it ever since." The blood of the Royal Martyr has been the seed of Flunkeyism from that day to this. What man, what woman, feels any sentimental attachment to the memory of James II.? Another dark spot was the slaughter of the garrisons of Drogheda and Wexford. The lecturer noticed the excuses of retributive justice, but added that the excuse failed if any innocent perished with the guilty. Coming to the review of Cromwell's character as a prince, he said the judgment of history upon Cromwell could scarcely be fixed until the settlement of great questions still open both in the Church and in the State. In this lecture the goodness of his cause would be taken for granted, and the only inquiry would be whether he served it faithfully and well. Of his genius there was little question. Although it was long before law-loving England could forgive one who seemed to have set his foot on law, and yet as often as danger threatened the thought returned—not that we may have again a Marlborough or a Black Prince, but that the race which produced Cromwell may at its need produce his peer, and the spirit of the Great Usurper may once more stand forth in arms. Of Cromwell's honesty there was more doubt. Who could hope, in so complex a character, to distinguish accurately the impulses of ambition from those of devotion to a cause? Cromwell was a fanatic, and all fanatics are morally the worse for their fanaticism; but his conduct proved that his religion was sincere. Constant hypocrisy would have been fatal to his decision. The double-minded man is unstable in all his ways. The lecturer declared himself no devotee of the religion of hero worship. Great men were most precious gifts of heaven, and unhappy was the nation which cannot produce them at its need. But their importance in history become less as civilization goes on. In the last great struggle which the world has seen the Cromwell was not a hero, but an intelligent and united nation. To whatever age they may belong, the greatest and most godlike men are men not gods. Cromwell said, "Paint me with all my wrinkles." Carlyle in his memoir had done—with his genius he could not fail to do—well; he would have done better had he paid his hero the homage of simple truth. This hero-worship, said the lecturer, becomes the worship of mere force, which is no more adorable than mere fraud, the force of those who are physically weak. To moral force we may bow down, but moral force resides and can reside in those only whose lives embody the moral law. It is found in the highest degree in those at whom hero-worship sneers. Hero-worship sneers at Falkland; yet Falkland by his purity and his moderation has touched and influenced the hearts of his countrymen for ever. Mr. Smith then proceeded to show that arbitrary power was not dear to Cromwell's heart. He was great enough, and felt himself great enough, to reign among the free. An ignoble nature like that of Bonaparte might covet despotism. A noble nature never cared for the affection of a dependent or for the obedience of a slave. Cromwell was the only man in a position to found a Government after the Revolution. Then, and throughout his reign, he quelled anarchy, as he had quelled tyranny, and with a merciful economy of punishment, which shows how different is the vigour of the brave from the vigour of ferocious cowards. The lecturer spoke of the Long Parliament with respect and gratitude, but said its continued government would have been the tyranny of a section. When Cromwell was set up by the army it was not a Government of musketeers, and pikemen. That would be the greatest of calamities, the deepest of degradations, and how to escape the danger of such government, which threatened all European nations in their critical transition from the feudal aristocracy of the past to the democracy of the future, was now the pressing question for us all. The soldiers of Cromwell were the best of English citizens. They were themselves the Revolution, and had neither right nor inclination to set up military tyranny, but had a right to give a chief to the State and support his government. He was no Cæsar or Bonaparte, no unprincipled soldier of fortune, but Puritanism armed and crowned. In both the English and the French Revolution the most religious part of the movement was the deepest. So it was in all movements. Beneath all the social and political revolutions now going on did we not perceive a revolution in religion?—a revolution which might one day clothe itself in some form of power and cast the world again in a new mould. The form of government which Cromwell (after he had attained supremacy) meant to found was a monarchy with himself as King. But it was to be a Constitutional and Protestant monarchy, with Parliamentary government and taxation, reform of the representation, the service of the State freely opened to merit, law reform, Church reform, university reform, union of the three kingdoms, a pacified and civilised Ireland, and, above all, that to which Milton's lines pointed as the chief work of the chief of men—liberty of conscience. We need not sneer at the aspirations of the Republicans. If some men did not aspire too high, the world in general would fall too low. But at that time a republic would have been one of party; England required to be made again a nation, and only a chief raised in some measure above parties could govern nationally. The first day of Cromwell's reign, in fact was the last of confiscation and vengeance, and every cavalier was safe in person and estate. The case of Washington was different, for his nation at the end of war was united; it had been struggling with a Power that was external. Cromwell did not allow his government to remain military for an hour longer than he could help; but the step from civil war to legal government could not be made at once. The insulting manner in which he dismissed the Long Parliament was a stain on Cromwell's character both as a man and as a statesman. He was probably carried by his feelings beyond his self-control. The lecturer paid a tribute to the wise intentions of the derided "Barebones" Parliament, whose programme of legislation we had not yet entirely carried out. But that Parliament neglected the essential thing of providing for the foundation of a Government. The Instrument of Government, under which Cromwell was afterwards made Lord Protector, defended him from the charge of keeping arbitrary power. Under this provisional constitution, government could not be party government. A national council was always sitting even in the Parliamentary recess. The army was brought under the constitution; the nation was secured from being entangled in war without its own consent by the Ministers; and the provision for the abolition of rotten boroughs would have saved us from the work of rotten borough Parliaments, among other things from our £800,000,000 of debt. As to Cromwell's personal disposition, when invited to take the Crown, the lecturer showed inducements of policy, but was ready to believe that a man who has done great things may, by the grace of Heaven, keep his heart above tinsel. The still half-feudal instincts of the nation were indulged with a House of Lords, but it was a failure. An old aristocracy, Mr. Smith said, may be darned to any extent, but to make a new one when the age of conquest and conquering races is past, is not an easy thing. He ridiculed the notion that Cromwell's fortitude was ever shaken by fear. The lecturer noticed also that insurgents were tried before juries in the counties where rebellion occurred; so little known to this military despot were our present theories of martial law. By his interposition to save Ormond when conspiring in London, the strongest man of those days had bequeathed a lesson to emasculate sentimentalists who aped manhood by affecting a furious lust of violence and blood. In his foreign policy he talked of making the name of an Englishman as respected as that of a Roman, in a strain suited to those times, not to ours. But he sought to form a Protestant league and put England at its head; and this was a policy which, unlike that of modern diplomatists, all the nation could understand, and carried the heart of the nation with it. When England is again a united nation, said the lecturer, though she will not meddle or bluster, she will make herself felt in the world once more. Cromwell did not trample on the weak, or send scolding despatches, but in the case of Savoy, he interposed effectually, and right was done.

The lecture was full of historical details of the utmost interest, of which only the fragments of a summary could be reproduced in the foregoing brief outline.

TOOTH-DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.

ON Wednesday, 20th January, at Marlborough-street Police Court, Mr. Eskell, dentist, at Tichborne-street, appeared to answer a summons, charging him with assaulting Mrs. Brown, of Canal-terrace, King's Cross. Mr. M. Williams attended for the defendant.

The complainant said: On the 15th January, I went, accompanied by a female friend, to the defendant's, 13, Tichborne-street, and asked him what he would put three artificial teeth in for. I had seen an advertisement stating that he charged 2s. 6d. a tooth. He asked me to sit down in an arm-chair, as he wanted to see what teeth I required. I did so, and without saying another word he pulled out one of my teeth. I screamed out, and felt so ill that he was obliged to give me some water, and afterwards some brandy.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: Had you given him any authority to draw the tooth?—No, sir; he took it out without saying he was going to do so. After that he said that the half-crown teeth he put in were only fit for old people who had not long to live, and that they would not last long. He caused me intense pain, and I have been ill ever since.

By Mr. Williams: I had read the advertisement in the papers before I went to him. He advertised that he puts in teeth without extraction of the stumps. I did not ask him to look into my mouth. He took out a sound tooth. He did not say that he could not put in fresh teeth without removing the loose ones.

Mary Ann Simmonds deposed: I went with the complainant to the defendant's. After telling her to sit down he went to a cupboard and took something out, but I could not say what it was.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: It was up his sleeve, I suppose, that being the usual practice.

Witness: I said, "You will have the goodness not to do anything to her till you have settled the terms." He told me to sit down till he had looked at her teeth, and I had not reached my chair before she screamed out. I saw that she had blood in her mouth, and she fell back and I caught her. I said, "Oh dear! what have you done?" and he called the servant to bring some water.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: Did he not give her the usual dose—something warm? Witness: Yes; he afterwards gave her brandy. The complainant then said, "Where's my tooth?" I looked for it but could not find it, and on my asking the defendant where it was, he replied, "Oh, I suppose it's gone down this hole," meaning a place where persons spat. I could not find it there. He then said, "This is it," showing me an old black tooth. I remarked, "I am sure it is not; I can swear to it," and added that the complainant had not had one like it. When he found that she would not go without the tooth, he said, "Then I suppose this is it," and gave her the real tooth.

Mr. Tyrwhitt: Did you go then?—Witness: No, the complainant was too poorly. On her again speaking to him about the matter, he observed, "A black tooth like this is best out;" but the tooth was not black. He told the complainant that she was very nervous, and I replied, "Yes, your taking it out without telling her you were going to do so is enough to make her nervous."

By Mr. Williams: I could swear to the tooth, the complainant having one exactly like it at home, which fell out on the previous Sunday.

Mr. Williams said it was a frivolous charge. The defendant had no doubt done what he thought best. Besides, the case was not one to be turned into a criminal charge, and if the complainant had any remedy it was at common law.

Mr. Tyrwhitt observed that some dentists imagined that, once in the chair, a person was at their disposal, but he (Mr. Tyrwhitt) protested against the doctrine altogether. At the same that he thought the case was one which might be settled by the parties themselves, he felt that it was beneficial to the public that it should have been brought forward. If the defendant did not settle with the complainant he would be fined 20s.

Subsequently it was stated that the defendant had settled the matter by paying the complainant £2 and her expenses.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND COLONEL WALKER.—On Christmas-eve Colonel Walker, Military Attaché at Berlin, received an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, conveying to him, with warm expressions of regard and goodwill, the war medal of 1866, permission to accept which had arrived on that day from England. Shortly afterwards a servant of the Crown Prince brought Colonel Walker a parcel containing a most kindly-expressed autograph letter, his portrait, and a black marble paper weight engraved with the names and dates of the battles of Nachod, Skalitz, and Koniggratz. The ornament on the top of the paper-weight is the decoration of the second-class of the Red Eagle, with crossed swords, which the King had previously requested through the British Government to be allowed to confer on Colonel Walker, but that permission to accept had been refused.—*Sun*.

"SKATING RINKS".—A Canadian writes to the *Times*:—"It may not be out of place to state the mode adopted at Toronto, Canada West, to prevent in great measure, similar calamities to that which has happened in the Regent's Park. A few years ago a breach was made in the eastern part of the peninsula forming the Bay of Toronto, causing the ice suddenly to break up. Several lives were consequently lost. This led the lovers of skating to form themselves into clubs for constructing what are called skating rinks. These rinks are formed by making an embankment of earth from one to two feet high round vacant level ground near water, which is run or pumped into them to a few inches in depth. Being shallow, the water soon freezes, and after the ice becomes rough a little more water is run over it during the night, so that it once more gets a smooth surface. In this way skating can be enjoyed many weeks longer during the season than in the ordinary way. Most of these rinks are enclosed by a high board fence, and have connected with them a small house with a fire and refreshments. Some are lighted with gas at night. A small fee is charged for admission. They have had the effect of keeping nearly all persons off dangerous ice, and I think might be adopted with advantage in this country."

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1468201

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 25.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, from Rockhampton 22nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Barrow, Misses Hayward (2), Messrs. Harding, Gardiner, and 15 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 350 tons, Captain Fitzsimmons, from Brisbane 23rd instant. Passengers—Miss Edwards, Messrs. Warrie, Rowe, Black, Davidson, Nutter, Samson, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, from Melbourne 21st instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Menzies and 2 children, Miss Kreitmeyer, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Coleman and infant, Messrs. Kreitmeyer, Packer, Cousins, Wood, White, Falkner, and 35 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Moa, brig, 220 tons, Captain Robertson, from Auckland 13th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Reed and child, Moore, Miss Williams, Masters Winey (2), and in the steerage. Captain, agent.

Sir John Burgoyne (s.), 110 tons, Captain Christison, from Cleveland Bay 25th ultimo, via Port Denison 6th instant, and Gladstone 16th. Passengers—Messrs. Craig, Pratt, Lowe, Hogarth, Clark, and 1 in the steerage. Samuel Clark, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 25.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 26.

Kate Kearney, Rotumah, for the S. S. Islands; Pioneer (s.), City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Coquette, for Aneiteum; Caroline, for Melbourne; Octoroon, for Hokianga; Dragon, for Hokitika; Susannah Cuthbert (s.), for Grafton.

CLEARANCES.—March 25.

Octoroon, schooner, 53 tons, Captain M'Eveney, for Hokianga.
Dragon, barque, 243 tons, Captain Crosby, for Hokitika, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Crosby and child.
Wonga Wonga (s.), 444 tons, Captain H. Grainger, for Melbourne. Passengers—Right Rev. Dr. Quian, Messrs. Jeffrey, C. Kernohan, H. Reddie, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 25.

Jessie, from Macleay River, with 150 bags maize; Secret, Lismore, City of Melbourne, Emma, Jane, Venture, Highlander, Rangoon, Kellermont, General Wool, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 2206 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 230 trusses hay, 90 bales wool, 4 baskets prawns, 1 coop poultry, 48 bags oysters, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 25.

Sarah Nicol, for Richmond River; Concord, for Port Stephens; Jane, for Manning River; Alert, Lurline, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—March 25.

Balclutha (s.), from Rockhampton: 1 cask glass, J. B. Holdsworth; 20 bales wool, R. R. Massie; 27 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 31 oz. 14 dwts. 6 grs. gold, Oriental Bank; 8 bales wool, 188 oz. 12 dwts. 17 grs., Australian Joint Stock Bank; 2 bales wool, R. Feaq; 11 bales wool, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 12 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 box, Alderson; 11 hogsheads tallow, 46 hides, 8 bundles skins, 10 bales wool, Order.

Moa, from Auckland: 100 tons potatoes, 7 tons flax, 8 tons hides, Order.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 704 bags flour, J. Campbell and Co.; 5 rolls lead, 10 cases galvanized iron, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 30 hogsheads ale, 394 bags potatoes, Order; 20 packages for Brisbane.

Yarra Yarra (s.), from Brisbane: 17 bales wool, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 2 bales wool, H. Beit; 17 bales wool, G. Stabler; 20 bales wool, T. Skinner; 15 bales wool, London and Australian Agency, Melbourne; 1 bale wool, 3 bales skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 5 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 casks fruit, R. Herod; 1 parcel gold, Flavelle, Brothers; 5 cases fruit, J. Smirl; 1 case, Hargreaves.

Sir John Burgoyne (s.), from Gladstone: 1560 packages merchandise, 1 package gold, Order.

EXPORTS.—March 25.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Rockhampton: 1 hogshead, 2 quarter-casks brandy, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 238 cases kerosene, 8 pieces lead, 1 keg shot, 36 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 2 cases brooms, 6 half-barrels apples, G. Moss; 30 bags flour, 15 bags salt, 26 bags sugar, 2 packages tea, 4 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 16 packages tea, 5 cases kerosene, 1 case ling, 4 packages, Bergin and Scanlan; 5 cases vermouth, 11 packages tobacco, 2 hogsheads brandy, 15 packages tea, 101 bags sugar, 18 barrels currants, 59 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 2 packages, J. Hurst and Co.; 2 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 10 cases pickles, 6 packages, J. Hughes; 26 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 3 cases glass, J. Murphy; 1 case, J. Abrahams; 1 case, A. Moore and Co.; 24 bags potatoes, G. Wells; 2 kegs butter, Prescott and Son; 32 bags potatoes, T. Lawless; 32 bags potatoes, 10 bags onions, J. M'Kanney; 2 kegs butter, W. Hezlett; 1 case, E. Kennedy; 168 bags potatoes, S. Priestly; 7 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 anchor, 1 piece chain, J. Keep; 40 cases fruit, Abbott; 1 waggon, Wheeler; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 46 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 2 coops fowls, Cutler, Brothers; 12 cases fruit, Woodward; 2 kegs butter, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 28 horses, 3 waggons, Hatfield.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 4 boxes 253 half-chests tea, 17 packages, J. Powell; 321 bags sugar, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 20 cases wine, 50 cases hock, S. J. Cohen; 34 casks oil, R. Towns and Co.; 23 hogsheads 1 barrel oil, Currier and Hawke; 15 bags oysters, 5 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 3 cases, S. Goodburn; 3 packages, B. Braun; 10 cases goloshes, Saddington and Son; 118 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 60 bags oysters, P. James; 6 bags oysters, Gilbert; 4 bags oysters, Baxter; 13 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 1 case O'Neill; 1 case, O'Rafferty; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 21 casks butter, H. Clarke; 16 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 30 kegs butter, 39 bags maize, Whittingham, Brothers; 8 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 1 case, Sloper; 13 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 3 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 36 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 1 case Alderson and Sons; 1 case, A. M. P. Society; 120 bags maize, W. Wright; 55 bags oysters, Cullen; 21 bags oysters, G. Clarke.

Queensland (s.), for Rockhampton, via Brisbane: 4 packages tobacco, L. Sampson and Co.; 1 case cigars, 72 bags sugar, 26 packages tea, 10 bags rice, 30 packages, J. Barlow; 3 casks coffee, 31 bags sugar, 16 packages tea, 7 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 hogsheads 4 quarter-casks 10 cases brandy, 8 quarter-casks port, 2 hogsheads rum, 4 cases curaçoa, 3 cases schnapps, 25 cases geneva, 3 quarter-casks whisky, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 10 hogsheads ale, J. Ward and Co.; 70 cases kerosene, G. Moss; 6 packages, Keele and Co.; 2 trunks boots, Saddington and Son; 513 bags sugar, 3 cases bacon, 3 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 8 trunks boots, 1 package, E. Vickery; 1 package tobacco, C. Gedye; 1 package tobacco, A. A. Dunnicliff; 1 package opium Harper; 1 piano, W. H. Paling; 5 packages, Turner and Co. 182 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 1 case, Tebbutt; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 cases, C. Newton Brother, and Co.; 10 casks butter, A. Clarke; 10 barrels plaster, R. Wynne; 29 cases confectionery, Biddell, Brothers; 11 cases fruit, 15 bags onions, P. James; 2 packages leather, T. Lady; 3 cases, C. K. Moore; 40 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 10 kegs butter, 19 packages, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case boots, Dadswell; 80 bundles 117 bars iron, 10 bars steel, 112 cases kerosene, 17 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 4 packages, J. Keep; 3 bags wheat, 40 bags flour, J. Cameron; 120 bags flour, 4 packages, G. Moore and Co.; 1 package, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 8 bags potatoes, O'Dowd and Co.; 12 wheels, 21 barrels, 4 bundles iron, 3 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 5 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 80 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 5 kegs butter, J. M'Kanney; 4 kegs butter, J. Healey; 30 cases fruit, W. A. Clarke and Co.; 20 bags potatoes, 1 case, Isbester; 2 kegs butter, 12 cases fruit, 20 bags potatoes, 10 bags onions, W. Crome; 40 bags flour, A. A. Dunnicliff; 1 case, J. Sands; 138 bags potatoes, 9 bags onion, Nipper and See.

James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton: 2 chests tea, 15 bags sugar, 20 bags flour, 1 dogcart, 9 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 case, painkiller, Elliott, Brothers; 320 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 20 packages oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 3 packages, Saddington and Sons; 60 bags sugar, 3 chests tea, 10 bags salt, 19 packages, W. Wolfen and Co.; 5 hogsheads ale, G. Thornton; 1 case, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case medals, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 20 packages apples, 25 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 8 cases kerosene, 10 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 20 half-chests tea, 20 packages, J. Powell; 8 packages, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, D. M'Call; 2 cases, Sharwood and Co.; 3 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 4 cases, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 8 kegs butter, T. Walsh; 2 packages, S. Holder; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, J. M'Loughlin; 5 packages, Mort and Co.; 2 packages, W. Drynan and Co.; 2 packages, R. Binnie; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 3 packages, O'Doud and Co.; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 15 cases fruit, R. M'Roberts; 20 bags potatoes, H. Goddard; 2 packages, Frazer and Co.; 9 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 3 packages, C. B. Bond; 14 packages, J. Good; 3 horses, 2 drays, 80 cases, Abbott; 40 bags maize, 35 bags potatoes, 2 cases, R. Vesey; 1 package, Healey.

Octoroon, for Hokianga: 20 cases brandy, 3 packages tobacco, 5 cwt. coffee, 50 cases geneva, 2 quarter-casks wine, 4 hogsheads rum, 159 bags sugar, 106 bags flour, 53 packages, R. Towns and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Friendly and Fiji Islands.—By the Rotumah, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Tahiti and San Francisco.—By the Firefly, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4.40 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Swordfish, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Wellington.—By the Charlotte Andrews, on Wednesday, at noon.

For Eden and Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Wednesday, at 3.20 p.m.

For Gladstone and Port Denison.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the You Yangs (s.), on Thursday, at 11.30 a.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards: March 25. Dragon, barque, 243 tons, Captain Crosby, for Hokitika; Kestrel, brig 170 tons, Captain Davis, for Freemantle; Heversham, barque, 489 tons, Captain Sherlock, for Auckland; Lady Young (s.), 385 tons, Captain Clinch, for Hobart Town.

The Moa, from Auckland, reports fine weather until making this coast. The barque Constance was to leave for Sydney on the 14th instant.

The boat reported as seen by the pilot stationed at Port Macquarie is the property of Captain Godfrey, late master of the barque Metarie. He left Sydney in her, accompanied by one white man and six South Sea Islanders, on the 17th, on a beche-de-mering expedition to Torres Straits, rather a long voyage for a boat only 30 feet long.

The Sir John Burgoyne left Cleveland Bay on the 25th February, Port Denison on the 6th March, Gladstone on the 17th. Passed Lady Elliott's Island at 8.30 p.m., Moreton Island at noon on the 21st, Smoky Cape at 5 p.m. on the 23rd, and anchored off the patent slip wharf last evening, at 11 p.m.

The Woodlark, barque, which returned to port on Sunday night, left Sydney on the 19th instant. Captain Anderson, her commander, was in a very bad state of health when he sailed, and he gradually got worse, and on the 22nd he expired, never having left his berth from the time of clearing the Heads. The chief officer accordingly put back. The body was buried at sea.

The imports per Melrose from Adelaide, consisting of 3016 bags wheat, are consigned to Messrs. Beilby and Scott.

32-64th shares of the barque Union were sold by auction yesterday, by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, for £585. Messrs. Barker and Co. (who were owners of the other half the vessel) were the purchasers.

The Balclutha (s.) left Rockhampton on the 22nd instant at 11.15 a.m.; at 5.30 rounded Cape Capricorn; on the 23rd, at 7.30 a.m., rounded Breaksea Spit, and 11.15 p.m. same day passed Cape Moreton. On the 24th, at 9.20 p.m., passed Smoky Cape; 25th, at 7.45 a.m., passed Seal Rock Point; 6.15 p.m. same day rounded north head Port Jackson, arriving at the Company's Wharf at 7.10 p.m. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather throughout the voyage.

The Yarra Yarra (s.) left Brisbane on the 23rd instant at 9 a.m.; cleared the south passage at 2 p.m.; passed Cape Byron at 10.15 p.m.; South Solitary at 7.45 a.m., on the 24th; Smoky Cape at noon; entered Sydney heads at 1.30 p.m., on the 25th, and arrived at the Company's Wharf at 2.15 p.m. Experienced light N.E. and easterly winds with fine weather to the Clarence, thence variable head winds and cloudy weather, with passing showers of rain.

The You Yangs (s.) left Melbourne Heads at 5 p.m. on Thursday, arrived at Twofold Bay at 8 p.m. on Saturday; left again at 9 p.m., and arrived alongside the Wharf, Sydney, at 10 a.m. on the 25th instant. Experienced strong head winds and heavy sea throughout the passage, with heavy rain during the last twenty-four hours.

The name of the Hon. Mr. Duffield was omitted from the inward passenger list of the steamship Wonga Wonga from Melbourne.

H. M. S. S. Curacoa.—The *Port Elizabeth Telegraph* (Cape of Good Hope) of the 21st December, says:—"Her Majesty's steam frigate Curacoa, Commodore Sir William Wiseman, put into Simon's Bay last week for coals and supplies. She is from Auckland 4th, and Cape York 25th October, bound to England. The Curacoa is a fine first-class frigate, under the command of Sir William Wiseman, Bart., C.B. She has on board as passengers Lady Wiseman and Lady Freemantle."

The Coya.—The *San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, of November 30th, contains the following additional particulars respecting the unfortunate loss of the above named ship:—"The Wreck of the Coya.—Recovery of Bodies.—The party sent by Macondray and Co. to the scene of the wreck of the British ship Coya have returned. They report that the ship was wrecked on the south side of Franklin Point, about three-fourths of a mile from where the Sir John Franklin was lost. The lower topmasts of the Coya are barely visible above the water, and the vessel appears to be slowly removing toward the reef, between it and the beach. Everything which washed ashore from the ill-fated vessel has been appropriated by the wreckers who swarm about the scene, and are believed to have secured many articles of a private character. Up to 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the bodies of Captain Paige, Dr. Rowden and wife, Mrs. Lassiter, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries and babe, Frank Bushby, James, cook, Phillip Simmons, boy, James Martin, Stowaway and Thomas Smith, seamen, had been found, and buried near the spot where the bodies from the Sir John Franklin were interred. Mr. Brown, the only passenger saved, has been near the scene of the wreck constantly and supervised the recovery of the bodies and their burial. The mate is considerably injured and exhausted, but expects to leave for San Francisco soon. The people of the vicinity have been kind and attentive to the sufferers."

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Willing Lass, schooner, 104 tons, Briggs, from Rockhampton.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Monarch, barque, Blake, for Melbourne, with 330 tons coal.
March 23.—Kathleen, barque, M'Donald, for Melbourne, with 310 tons coal.
March 23.—Yarra, schooner, Finlayson, for Port Albert, with 200 tons coal.
March 25.—Sea Nymph, barque, Walker, for Melbourne, with 280 tons coal.
March 25.—Eliza Goddard, brig, Harless, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
March 25.—Royal Exchange, brig, Hill, for Wellington, N. Z., with 345 tons coal.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

March 16.—Ruahine (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.—Wild Duck, for London.
March 8.—Ruahine (s.), for Panama. Passengers—First class: For Panama, from Sydney—Mr. Cobry; from Melbourne—Rev. C. Ponton, Miss Ponton, Mr. and Mrs. Renard, Mr. Croker; from Otago—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. J. Barr, Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Marks; from Nelson—Mr. and Mrs. Symons, 4 children, and servant, Mr. Fletcher; from Hokitika—Mr. Lee; from Taranaki—Mr. Bailey. Second class: from Picton—Mr. and Master Budge; from Manukau—Mr. Husnail; from Wellington—Mr. Pohlman, Mr. Merry. For Southampton, from Sydney—Messrs. Wiley and M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson; from Lyttelton—Mr. and Mrs., and Misses (2) Howden; from Auckland—Mr. Firth; from Nelson—Mrs. M'Gregor and child; from Hokitika—Mr. Nelson, Mr. Whittem; from Napier—Captain and Mrs. Gordon, 2 children, and servant; from Wellington—Mr. Peters, Captain Haselton; 2nd class: from Hokitika—Mr. and Mrs. Chiffneys; from Manukau—Mr. Maxwell; from Lyttelton—Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs; from Sydney—Messrs. Workman, Arthur, Starner, Ashcroft, and Miss Hildred.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 25.

11 cases floorcloth, S. Marks
36 sacks seeds, Cobb and Co.
7 cases clocks, Veyret and Delarue
2 bales bags, J. C. de Voys
5 boxes tobacco, E. T. Penfold
9 packages tobacco, Dixson and Sons
2 cases hats, 7 packages drapery, R. G. Valleck
21 packages drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
35 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
21 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
5 rolls lead, 10 cases iron, M'Ilwraith and Co.
300 casks beer, G. Thornton
21 cases metal, 6 kegs nails, W. Scott
2 cases drapery, 2 cases millinery, Alcock, Brothers
1 cask cutlery, 1 case drapery, Dalton, Brothers
3 cases books, R. Blair
35 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
100 cases petroleum, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
5 cases sewing-machines, Gordon and Gotch
30 kegs nails, 4 bales twine, 13 grindstones, 85 packages oilstores, 15 packages hardware, E. C. Weekes and Co.
9 packages drugs, F. Senior
24 packages drapery, 8 packages boots, J. Powell
2 bales paper, 1 cask stamps, M. Alexander
2 cases books, W. Maddock
6 cases firearms, 6 casks hardware, S. Owen and Co.
1 case skins, Alderson and Sons
116 cases spikes, 12 cases bolts, 280 rails, 100 casks elm keys, Commissioner for Railways
2 cases books, 3 cases glass, 3 cases oatmeal, 4 packages drugs, 2 bottles quicksilver, E. and W. Paul
1 case hosiery, Hobson and Whiting
3 boxes grindery, J. F. Wright
9 packages salmon, 2 millstones, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
6 cases chlorodyne, Elliott, Brothers
32 drums caustic soda, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 25.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			No report
Bowen	S. Fine			No report
Waverley	Calm. Fine.			No report
Hawkwood	SE. Fine			No report
Maryborough	SE. Fine			No report
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			No report
Nebo	S. Fine			No report
Port Mackay	S. Fine			No report
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			No report.
Brisbane	NNE. Fine	30·087		NE. Cloudy.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Raining			SW. Stormy
Grafton	Calm. Fine	30·08	69·	W. Raining
Armidale	SE. Cloudy	26·764	62·	W. Stormy
Glen Innes	SE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Boisterous
Murrurundi	Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Newcastle	WNW. Fine	30·036	66·	ENE., mod. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Dull, cloudy			Calm. Fine
Morpeth	No report			No report
Windsor	N. Fine			W. Fine
South Head	SW. Thick, raining			Calm. Fine
Sydney	SW. Raining	30·069		Calm. Fine
Wollongong	Calm. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Kiama	Calm. Raining			No report
Braidwood	Calm. Raining			SE. Raining, flood
Araluen	SE. Raining hard			SE. Raining hard
Queanbeyan	ESE. Raining hard			ESE. Dull, cloudy
Cooma	No report			No report
Goulburn	SE. Misty, raining			NE. Very fine
Yass	S. Showery			SW. Cloudy
Gundagai	Calm. Showery			SE. Fine
Tumut	S. Showery			S., strong. Stormy
Kiandra	S. Raining	25·564	46·	S. Showery
Albury	NEbyE. Fine, dull	29·603	66·4	ENE. Cloudy
Bathurst	SW. Fine	27·950	62·	S. Fine
Orange	SE. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Forbes	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine, warm
Young	E. Fine, clear			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Showery			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	S. Fine	29·835	65·	S., light. Cloudy
Hay	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull, lt. rain
Moulamein	SW. Threatng. rain			ESE. Cloudy
Balranald	SW. strong. Cloudy			SE. Fine, cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine, cool			NW. Fine
Wentworth	S. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Urana	SE. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine, cloudy			Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Cassilis	W. Cloudy			W. Cloudy.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	SSE., light. Cloudy	30·158	62·	No report
Queenscliff	ESE., str. Cloudy	30·33	64·	No report
Cape Schank	E., fresh. Cloudy	30·00	63·	No report
Cape Otway	SE., fresh. Cloudy	30·035	62·	No report
Portland	E by S., str. Cloudy	30·350	64·	No report.
S. Australia				
Guichen Bay	SE., fresh. Cloudy	30·338	61·	No report
Adelaide	S., light. Fine	30·007	63·	No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1866.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

March 23rd, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·202	63·9	86	W.N.W.	0·1	4	9	0	4·0
P.M. 3	·083	68·2	78	E.S.E.	0·5	10	10		
" 9	·147	62·3	94	E.	0·2	7	10		4·0
Mean ...	30·144	64·8	86·0		0·3	7	9·7		4·0

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 72·1 | Sun—maximum .... 120·5
Minimum .... 58·4 | Grass—minimum .... 55·2

Total rainfall from 1st January to March 25th, 15·7 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years—49·9 inches.
Amount of rain from 9 a.m. March 23rd, to 9 a.m. March 24th = 4·0 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 25th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temper. in shade.	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·089	63·1	99	W.	0·3	10	70·0	61·1	2·7
Grafton* ...		29·979	69·0	73	Calm.	0	0	81·1	63·0	0·4
Newcastle	132	30·092	63·4	86	NW.	1·0	7	76·2	58·1	0·1
South Head†	267									
Kiandra ‡ ...	4640									
Deniliquin	410	30·154	65·0	59	S.	4·0	4	67·1	54·3	0·3

* Grafton barometer is corrected to 32° Fah., but not to mean sea level. † Observer ill. ‡ Line interrupted.

Astronomical Memorandum for March 26th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	0·18	1·56 N.	6.12	6 0
Moon	16·39	16 57 S.	10.11 p.m.	10.56 a.m.
Mercury ...	0·19	3·33 N.	6 23 a.m.	6·51 p.m.
Venus	21.32	14 13 S.	2.41 a.m.	4.0 p.m.
Mars	7.18	23·59 N.	2.20 p.m.	11.51 a.m.
Jupiter	21 54	13·32 S.	3.6 a.m.	4 19 p.m.
Saturn	15.27	16 34 S.	5 29 p.m.	10.3 a.m.

Moon's age, 19·6 days.
High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 11h. 58m.; p.m., 12h. 14m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.—Rialto, from Newcastle; Harriet, from the Richmond; John and Jane, Moyne, from Hokitika.
March 25.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide; Lady Darling (s.), for Newcastle.
March 24.—H. M. S. Esk, for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 25.—Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 24.—Clarence (s.), for the Northern ports.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 25.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, thick, raining.
	Noon.	S E.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	East.	Ditto, and ditto.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.
JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1867.

The information we have received in reference to the question of Free-trade by our last intelligence ought to produce a deep impression. Both in America and England there is a common testimony produced for a double purpose: first, that the wages of England are higher than they were twenty-five years ago; and second, that these wages will produce a larger amount of the necessaries of life than a similar sum would purchase at that time. There is in England at the present moment a large amount of distress, but this for the most part is not connected with the question of Free-trade. The season at the time of our last dates was one of tremendous severity. Its effect in all the northern climates is to suspend a thousand occupations. Not those only engaged in manufactures but especially all who are employed in any way upon the ground. It is to be taken as one of the effects of the seasons which law may mitigate by performing the office of charity; or which thrift and foresight may provide for by calculating upon its possible occurrence. But it is not to be taken into account as having anything to do with the general laws of industry. Of course those who have no work have no wages; and this condition must continue until the causes which suspend the work are removed.

There has, however, been a long struggle in some of the trades in England in manufactures, in the production of coal and iron, and in the departments which are connected with them. These have struggled against the competition of the world, although it is the world's market only that offers the demand. England would soon find coal enough, and iron too, for her domestic consumption; and thus protection that should obstruct her market abroad, or strikes, which have the same aim, fetter her productive energies, and have the same evil result—loss of trade. The letters which have been transferred to our journal from one of the great employing firms in the iron trade are very significant. We have in England foreign competition and foreign customers. The advantages we possess in many respects are the gift of nature, and the investment of enormous capital would enable us to meet the foreign competitor. But the foreign customer stands between Continental producers and the manufacturers at home.

In a time of financial difficulty and want of employment the building of two ships is offered to an English firm. They consult their men, and the men steadily refuse the reduction by which they might have employment although the builders could have no profit. To maintain a nominal rate of wages they are content to receive the intimation that it will be necessary to discharge half the hands in mid-winter and thus to consign many families to poverty.

England can only maintain her manufacturing position by meeting the times and placing her superior facilities in opposition to the cheaper wages of Continental cities. A tendency to equalisation, however, on both sides of the water is continually going on. The refusal of English workmen induces employers to send for foreigners. The danger to which foreigners are exposed induces capitalists to transfer machinery where they find labour, and so this equalisation will proceed until the country that will be finally successful is that which should be—the country which possesses the superiority in its resources in raw material and skill and capital.

America has run a career of protection in harmony with the logical spirit of the people. Why should the maker of a knife be protected any more than the maker of steel? Why the maker of steel any more than the melter of iron? Why the melter of iron any more than the man who digs the ore? Why should any of these be protected when protection is not afforded to those who make the machinery and tools by which these processes are conducted? Therefore, all kinds of produce have been struck with duties which materially affect the local cost of production. But the question of production is also one of shipping and carriage. By excluding the raw material of all other countries the article to be exported from America cannot be produced as cheaply. In this respect the Americans have done all that can be expected of the most ingenious and persevering people. Everywhere the nicknacs of their workshops excel in cheapness and adaptation. But there are still limits to this distinction, because other nations, though not so inventive (because they have not been pressed so heavily by the value of individual labour), are gaining every day upon even this path. Thus, what America produces can be, after a time, sent forth from English workshops not only in a form as perfect but often more durable, and at a rate still more reasonable. So that the effect of providing every process of industry in America with a protective law is to disable the Americans from meeting their rivals in the markets of the world! How long this system may answer their purpose it is not easy to say. Those who have a country so vast, with internal navigation so extended and ever expanding, may have a world to themselves. If they choose to draw around their coasts a cordon of tariffs so as to shut themselves in, they have a safe career of prosperity, but they cannot have all the advantages they now possess. Especially they cannot gratify their national ambition. Free-trade, free ships, extended commerce—these are the means of future mercantile and consequently naval greatness. They have endangered it by the operation of their tariff, which places them in hostility to the outer world. If a mean rivalry were proper for a wise Government, then we might say—"Go on in the course you are pursuing, and extend around you the walls of protection. The cotton question has been settled by the hardest test which ever could be applied to such a trial. We have come out unscathed, and the issue has reassured one great branch of our national industry. We have no wish, therefore, to meddle with the American policy and to stop the operation of the tariff."

The attempt to bend nature to pride, to absorb all interests into one locality, and to quit all connection with the outer world, are ideas which are put out from time to time with great zeal. Instead of that cosmopolitan system which seems to be in the very nature and spirit a current of the age, we are to separate all mankind into sections, and to fence every section round with laws destructive of intercourse. Such is the idea of many. Others try to halt between the two systems of freedom and exclusion, and make but a miserable failure in the attempt. The system of absolute protection is cumbersome and mischievous, but it is not so absolutely unjust. The system of partial protection is a robbery by the strong members of society of those who are less capable of resistance, and has therefore the condemnation not only of economic but of moral laws.

We have now the example of two great nations; one that has grown rich and prosperous by free-trade in spite of the prevalence of ancient prejudices against it, and that has drawn half its subsistence from territories not its own in exchange for its commodities, and so given the people a loaf where otherwise they would have been in a state of starvation.

We have, on the other hand, a people who possess food in abundance, and a vast agricultural area and internal navigation, but who have by their fiscal laws destroyed their commercial marine, and placed their navy in danger. The Americans, however, quickly alter what they find to be injurious, and we must suppose that while we are trying to imitate their protectionist policy they will be finding their way back to free-trade.

One of the agreements come to by the Postal Conference is that the Government of Queensland should forthwith construct an electric telegraph to Cape York. The object of this, doubtless, is that the value of the Torres Straits route for expediting the transmission of news might be enhanced, without waiting for the complete junction of the Australian and Dutch lines of telegraph. Another reason doubtless is that the importance of the township of Somerset as a maritime port of call may be more promptly developed.

The determination to stretch the wire to Cape York gives an additional interest to a little volume just published, containing an account of the trip of the Messrs. Jardine with cattle from Port Denison to Port Albany. It is some time ago now since this trip was made, and the delay in publishing the diary of the travellers has been due to their own hesitancy to attempt a literary task, and to the inability of the editor to find leisure to do it for them.

Two trips have been taken up the Cape York Peninsula, one by Kennedy, the other by the Jardines. The former kept to the east coast, the latter to the west. The former explorer lost his life at the completion of his task; the latter preserved their party intact, but suffered great privations and great losses with their stock, so that at present the peninsula has not made itself very attractive to explorers.

The object of the Jardines was to take cattle to the point of the peninsula, to stock a run there, and furnish meat to the young settlement. The journey, therefore, was both one of exploration and droving. It was this double character that gave it its difficulties and doubled its toils. Had it been only the former, a lightly-equipped party could have slipped over the ground with comparative ease. As it was, the party had to feel its way bit by bit, the leaders making repeated excursions ahead to discover the best route, and leaving the main camp in subordinate charge, not always without disastrous results.

The intention seems to have been to have kept to the centre of the peninsula, but this design was frustrated soon after starting by the sterile character of the ground, and the party was forced down on to the West Coast. It remains to be seen whether other explorers will find any way to avoid this difficulty by a detour at starting. The western route is not a very promising one. But there is not likely to be any great traffic in stock down the peninsula, because there is no great market at Albany, nor will it be much of a place of export for live stock. If a trade in live stock is established at all on the north coast, some place at the head of the Gulf is likely to be the seat of the trade. Whatever stock may be reared in the peninsula will, as a rule, find their way southward to a market, and not northward. But it is not quite clear at present how far the peninsula will be valuable as pastoral country. It does not seem to be very well adapted for sheep, and the area suited for cattle is only to be found in patches. There seems to be a good deal of sandy and sandstone country, and though there are heavy rains in the wet season, the water runs off quickly, and there is little to be found after the dry season sets in. The lower lands are subject to inundation. Choice locations may be picked out by those who will take the trouble to search for them, and they will be discovered whenever the squatters are pressed for room, but it does not seem to be a district in which there will be any rush for new runs.

It is premature to disparage a district because it does not look well on first acquaintance. We have had too much experience in that way in the history of Australian colonisation to jump to any more such hasty conclusions. The coast line of the peninsula, however unprepossessing to a squatter, who likes to find the country prepared for his purpose by the hand of nature—neither too wet nor too dry—neither too bare nor too heavily timbered—neither too level nor too rugged, may yet be capable of agricultural uses hereafter. When the country becomes more populous, and labour more plentiful, and the tropical branches of agriculture have become industries as common as wheat and wool growing are now, the low lands of the peninsula, on both sides, may be turned to good account. The long sea frontage will furnish every facility for the shipment of produce. The climate, though hot, is tempered by the sea breeze, and is at least as endurable as that of Rockhampton or Port Denison.

The town of Somerset will not be important as the shipping place for the produce of any considerable area of country. Its position at the tip of the peninsula forbids that. But it will gradually attain a commercial importance of another kind. It will be a coaling place for steamers; it will be a place of call for vessels passing through Torres Straits. Captains will communicate by telegraph with merchants in Sydney and Melbourne, and transmit their commercial news and get orders. It will also be a convenient *entrepot* for the trade of the islands in the neighbourhood, and may, perhaps, lead in years to come to some attempt to explore the resources of New Guinea. It seems to be a healthy station, very much more so than the land at the head of the Gulf.

The necessity for finding out the best route for a telegraph line will lead to some further travels up and down the peninsula; and as the breadth of country to be explored is not very great, we look soon to be made pretty well acquainted with the geography of this hitherto neglected part of our continent. It will greatly aid the construction and maintenance of the line if a series of stations is established along its length, and it is probable enough that this will be the case, for it will take two or three years to complete the telegraph line from Bowen to Somerset, and by that time pastoral enterprise in Queensland may have recovered from its present dulness.

Mr. Byerley, the editor of the diary of the Messrs. Jardine, states that the loss of three-fourths of their horses, and a fifth of their cattle, together with a large equipment, made the enterprise of the travellers little short of a financial failure. The Government, considering the public importance of the expedition, offered to indemnify them for the loss by placing an adequate sum of money on the Estimates; but the young men with praiseworthy spirit declined the offer. When we call to mind how many trading politicians are perpetually endeavouring to quarter themselves on the public purse without ever having done, or being capable of doing, anything to deserve the money they crave—when we remember how old claims are tinkered up and presented, and how old debts are asked to be discharged—it is pleasant to find that there are young men growing up who are not corrupted by these examples of their elders, and who cherish that fine spirit of self-reliance which alone can make a people a great nation.

Political Association for the Suppression of Intemperance.—A meeting of the above association will be held in the Darlinghurst Courthouse this evening, the Hon. J. B. Wilson in the chair.

Lectures.—On Thursday evening last the first part of a lecture on the life of the Rev. W. Knibb, Baptist missionary to Jamaica, was delivered in the Baptist Chapel, Bathurst-street, by the Rev. P. Lane, of Newcastle; and last evening the second portion of the lecture was delivered in the same place, the chair being occupied by the Rev. J. Voller. The lecturer dwelt at great length on the labours of the Rev. Mr. Knibb for the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, his unwearying efforts for the freedom of the oppressed and injured, and the success which finally attended his efforts. A collection was made after each lecture in aid of the trust funds of the Baptist Church at Newcastle.

Swamping of Floating Engine.—Yesterday one of the floating engines at the Circular Quay went down alongside the vessel where it lay. The accident was caused by the rain and the water running from the vessel's deck through the scuppers into the punt. The diver went down, and it is expected the engine will be floated again immediately.

University of London.—At the first LL.B. examination for 1867 at the above University, Andrew Bowman, M.A., and Edward Bowman, M.A., of Sydney, passed in the first division of this examination; and in the examination for honours the same gentlemen's names appear in second class.

Simultaneous Rifle Matches.—The present week is the first of the three set apart by the committee appointed to conduct the simultaneous rifle matches, into which the riflemen of this colony have been admitted for shooting the matches, and it was arranged that those of the competitors who could attend should shoot the first match at 500 and 600 yards (ten shots at each range) yesterday; the weather, however, and other circumstances stood in the way of many of the competitors attending. Two only—Messrs. Hordern and Rayner—went through their shooting, and they scored 73 points each, being equal to thirteen bulls eyes and seven centres each in their twenty shots. It is understood that the remainder of the men will get through their shooting in the short range match to-day.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry respecting the death of a child, nineteen months old, named Emily Pinhey, was held yesterday, before the City Coroner, at the Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets. Sarah Eastwood, a married woman, residing in Fleming-square off Sussex-street, stated that she earned a living for herself and family by taking in washing; her husband is a labourer, but out of work; three months ago the child was handed over to her by its mother, who agreed to pay 8s. per week towards its maintenance; the child was then in a very delicate state of health; the house in which she (witness) resided contained two rooms and kitchen; nine persons lived in the house—her husband, six children, the deceased, and herself; the mother of the deceased child had paid her nothing for the past eight weeks, nor could she obtain any information of the woman's whereabouts; the child was taken ill with measles on last Wednesday week, but she had no medical advice for it until last Tuesday, when Dr. Graham saw and prescribed for it; Dr. Graham also saw the child on two subsequent occasions; two of her own children were suffering from measles at the same time. Dr. Graham stated that when he went to visit the child first he found it lying on a bed under a window, through which the sun was beaming; the child's face was covered with black sores, which were covered with flies; he directed the child's removal to some cool ventilated place; he saw the child again on the following day, and then observed a large black gangrenous sore on its breast, and several on the neck, and the child was in a dying state; he requested Mrs. Eastwood to let him know on the following day how the child was; but as she neglected to do so, he went down again to see for himself on Saturday; he found the child in about the same state, with its face covered with dirt and flies; he prescribed what he considered suitable treatment; on the following day (Sunday) he received word that the child died on Saturday night; he believed the child had died from low typhoid fever. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the jury.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, as a bale of wool was being hauled up from the hold of the steamer Yarra Yarra, the slings by which it was fastened gave way, and the bale was precipitated into the hold of the vessel, and one of the men who was engaged below was struck by the bale, which broke his leg between the ankle and knee. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Infirmary with all possible speed, and placed under surgical treatment.

The latest about Prince Alfred.—New York, January 29.—The *Herald's* Ottawa special says Prince Alfred will be the first Governor and Royal Viceroy of Canada, under the Confederation.

Fatal Accident.—On the 13th instant a fatal accident occurred at Mulwala. A man of the name of Frederick Newman, a painter and signboard writer, a person blessed or cursed with abilities above the common range—improved by partial education—abilities which would have qualified him, with common prudence, for any situation or any society, but whose perverted taste led him to prefer the applause of the taproom. This person had for several weeks been working at the different public-houses, but for the week previous had been out of employment, and lodging at any place where he could get admission, and drinking freely. On this day he came to Mr. Hillas's, Travellers' Rest, in a state of intoxication, and requested to be served with a glass of spirits, but was refused. He then went to the lagoon, stripped, and went into the water and swam half way across, swimming strong. He then turned, to return, and had nearly reached the side when he suddenly sank. A lengthy inquiry was made by Mr. J. H. Greaves, J.P., and the above facts were proved by several witnesses, and two who were eye-witnesses, and from the whole it appeared evident that he had been seized with cramp or got entangled in the weeds, for he did not again rise to the surface. After about an hour's efforts with poles and grapples without success, two blackmen came, and one dived and discovered the body; the two then went down, and in a few seconds appeared with the body.—*Border Post.*

The American Mercantile Marine and Protection.—In an article on the American navy in the *Saturday Review* of 5th January, the following passage occurs:—While the affairs of the navy itself are thus flourishing, the commercial marine of the United States is fast disappearing. The mischief begun by the war and the Southern cruisers has been consummated by shortsighted legislation. That American ships should be transferred to British owners was natural enough while the war continued, but it was generally anticipated that, on the return of peace, the shipping interest in America would recover its old prosperity. This has not been the case, and even Americans have traced the cause of the depression to the protective taxation against which their shipbuilders are unable to struggle. The builder's iron, brass, steel, wood, coal, and tools are all taxed, and, by the heavy taxation on almost everything that the labourer uses, the cost of production has been largely increased. Nova Scotia alone is said to be building more ships that all the United States with their enormous extent of seaboard, and a continually increasing proportion of the shipments to and from America is carried in foreign bottoms. The last of their great ocean steamers, which once rivalled the speed and excellence of the Cunard line, are about to be sold, and all hope of regaining her former share of the carrying trade of the world has gone from America, until she sees fit to acknowledge the economical laws to which even the smartest Republic must bow. There is candour as well as shrewdness enough across the Atlantic to admit and retract a blunder, and, notwithstanding their fierce hatred of free trade in the abstract, we have no doubt that the Americans will find the way to relieve their shipping interest from the protection which is rapidly stifling it. If the lesson thus pointedly taught by the rapid decline of one of their most important industrial interests should tend to open the eyes of the United States to some of their Protectionist errors, the decline of the carrying trade may in the end prove the best fortune that they could have desired. It is too early, whether for the sake of the New or the Old World, to indulge in such anticipations, but the commercial instinct cannot fail in the end to triumph over the national prejudices even of Republicans, and, sooner or later, free trade will make the voyage across the Atlantic. Meanwhile, the comparative decline of American shipping must continue, and with it one of the chief supports to the navy which has deserved so well of its country.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

EMU CREEK.

[From our Special Reporter.]

Monday, 11 p.m.

The quantity of gold purchased by the banks this week has been only 82 ozs. I had expected more, as a good deal of stuff has during the last week been taken out to Brundah Creek, where it is being washed. It commenced raining here on Saturday night, the 23rd. It began about 9 in the evening to fall gently, and gradually increased raining very heavily from midnight until daylight yesterday. About the half of the dams were somewhat more than half filled, another fourth were only partially filled, and the remaining fourth had no water in them. By the evening more than half the water in the newly constructed dams had soaked away through the surface soil. Yesterday (Sunday) was dull, cold, and threatening; but though the clouds came up in heavy masses no rain fell. In the evening the sky became clear, and this morning the sun is shining as brightly as ever. Two duffer shafts have been bottomed at the Tygong. Prospectors are putting down another. At the Four-mile two shafts are being put down, but neither has bottomed. The weather has turned very cold since Saturday.

[From our Correspondents.]

ARALUEN.

Monday.

We have had heavy rain here. I have been round all the claims this morning and found them filled in, and several engines are also covered. The creeks are running with great velocity. There is no appearance of a cessation, and we expect a serious flood in the course of twenty-four hours.

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

Scarcely any business has been done to-day. A portion of the Ian Peter's cargo of tea was sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. for medium congou; bulk ale is very scarce, Marrian's and Joule's is worth £9; Blood's and White's stout 10s. Candles are more inquired for.

There has been a fine rain at Riverina.

Arrived.—City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney.
Sailed.—H. M. S. Esk, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The Marine Board have sent the Goolma to the scene of the accident at Troubridge Lighthouse. It is ascertained that only three were drowned, two persons and the child having remained on the peninsula at Cooper's Creek.

The blacks stuck up Gow's station, and killed 250 sheep.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to Messrs. Milne and Townsend, by their constituents, on 5th April.

The proprietors of the Moonta Mine have memorialised the Government, praying that the Attorney-General may be prevented from further interference, and an injunction case and suit stayed until former costs are paid; it complains that the injunction will upset the leases on technical grounds.

Wheat is firm, and there have been buyers at 4s. 1d., but very little offering; flour is very dull at £9 10s.

The English mail closes at noon on Friday.

Arrived.—Alexandra (s), from Melbourne; Harwich, from London.

The Effects of the Weather.—The late heavy rains have not fallen without leaving behind them some very palpable effects, although, on the whole, the damage done has been less, perhaps, than what was generally expected. At Mr. Smart's mill, to the east of the extremity of Sussex-street South, and in the immediate neighbourhood, the back water caused a temporary flood on last Saturday and Sunday nights, but the damage done appears to have been comparatively trifling, although in the dwellings of that vicinity the discomfort caused by the rising of the water has obviously been very great. In Mr. Smart's mill yard the flood was at its height on Sunday night at about 9 o'clock, more than half of the yard, on comparatively high ground, being flooded. The sudden rise of the water was caused by its only outlet—a very inadequate one—being stopped at the entrance into the main sewer, that which passes down Hay-street, out through the reclaimed land of Darling Harbour, and which was doubtless quite full of the water it was carrying off from the extensive area it drains into the bay. The smaller volume from the remains of the old surface drain, and the waters running down from the head of the bay, were thus driven back until the waters in the main sewer were considerably abated. The consequence was that the water, in the lower part of Mr. Smart's premises, rose to a depth of upwards of 4 feet, the backwater also flooding the adjacent paddocks to the westward, and various small tenements in the neighbourhood of Mr. Steenson's stone houses, situated on the rise of the hill. The waters in the main sewer having abated when the rain ceased to fall so heavily, the surface water was unable to escape by the imperfect outlet provided. The flood may be considered to have gone down at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. For a while on Saturday night it had been almost equally bad, and yesterday at noon the most westerly of the three paddocks to the rear of Mr. Smart's mill, was still under water. The flood extended from the mill yard dam as far as the lower extremity of Quay-street. On enquiry at the Railway as to any damage done on the line, it was gratifying to learn that no ill news had been received, and that the trains had come in yesterday morning as usual from the different extremities of the line, so that all must have been right, although there might have been a subsidence here and there of the embankments. In Devonshire-street there was a broken culvert, and in the watercourse in Little Buckingham-street, higher up, there had, as usual, been a tearing away of soft ground through which the water has there to escape. On the Surry Hills in the lower levels the water had overspread large areas, but had, apparently, soon passed off, without much damage. In Woolloomooloo, in the lower levels, on Saturday and Sunday nights, the water accumulated for awhile, but soon passed away. Mrs. Burdekin's paddock, to the west of Palmer-street North, was twice entirely submerged, and twice resumed its more pleasing verdant aspect. The Botanic Gardens have suffered considerably from the washing away of the soil from some of the flower beds—especially is this the case in the lower gardens, where the slopes of the beds are greater, and the waters are afforded better opportunities for collecting; in several instances many of the small plants have been rooted up, whilst others have been covered with soil and almost hidden from view. Some of the larger plants, too, have had to give way to the wind and rain, and many are lying on the ground with their stems broken and their leaves scattered about in all directions. The Outer Domain has not suffered much; indeed, with the exception of some loose earth having been washed off the footpaths and carriage ways, the effect of the rain here will be rather beneficial than otherwise. In Hyde Park, the edges of the footpaths in many places have been destroyed, and the loose earth washed away; and all yesterday the water continued to percolate through the earth, and large streams of water were flowing down the gutters, increasing in volume as they passed along. Near to the steps on the southern side of William-street, an immense body of water was rushing from the park drains over the footpaths, washing the surface off them for some considerable distance down William-street. In the northern portion of the city the damage has been comparatively small, and is almost entirely confined to the washing away of the loose earth from the roadways and much neglected footpaths. Here and there may be seen a sunken flagstone, and quantities of sand and mud piled up in the hollow places, and at the corners of streets. Here and there kerbstones have been loosened, and in some cases have sunk several inches into the earth. The sewers of the city—which at the best of times are a dangerous nuisance—have had such a cleansing they have not had for many a day, and in this respect an immense benefit will accrue to the city from the rains. Immense quantities of decaying animal and vegetable matter, too, which are constantly to be found lying about the streets and open places, have been washed away, and thus another good will be effected. Since the passing of the Act providing for the paving of certain streets of the city, the footpaths in the principal streets have been very much improved; substantial pavements have been laid down, and the effects of heavy rains in these streets are not so much felt. But Pitt street has long been in a neglected condition, and the rain has tended to make matters worse. The woodwork of the tramway still remains, and has become a more dangerous nuisance than it ever was; in many places the woodwork is to be seen standing several inches above the road, and neither the corporation nor the Government have as yet evinced any desire of effecting any alteration in this state of things. A deputation is to wait upon the hon. Minister for Works this morning, so there is reason to hope that satisfactory arrangements will be come to, and before long the street set in order. During most of yesterday the weather was fine, but close and warm; soon after 9 o'clock in the evening, however, a slight thunderstorm broke over the city, and one or two heavy showers fell. Up to a late hour the weather continued very unsettled and threatening.

St. Patrick's Day Regatta.—The labours of the committee elected to manage the late regatta were brought to a close last night, by the paying over the prizes to the successful competitors, at Messrs. M'Grath and Punch's.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The usual monthly meeting of this society was held last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. Dr. Moffitt occupied the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

OYSTERS.

The SECRETARY read the following paper from Mr. E. S. Hill on the Protection and Cultivation of the Oysters of New South Wales.—

The necessity having been admitted for legislation on the subject of protection and cultivation of the oyster in New South Wales, it becomes now a question, in the first instance, as to the proper time to close and protect them, during the spawning season, so that the rocks, bays, and estuaries incidental to the coast line, which have been thoroughly ransacked of their treasures in oysters, may again have a chance of becoming populated with this highly-appreciated shellfish, and which is considered the most wholesome food in the proper season, rarely disagreeing with the most delicate stomach, highly nutritious, and, from the fluids in which it is bathed, eminently digestible.

In the second instance, it will be necessary clearly to determine whether any or all the oyster beds shall remain common property for those who may think proper to dredge and take them away, or whether certain portions of foreshore may be allotted to the proprietors of adjacent lands, or whether under the auspices of Government model oyster farms may be established, or that the Government will leave certain places suitable for the systematic culture, and reproduction on scientific principles of the oyster, the trade in which has annually augmented, and has assumed commercially such large proportions that the question, in the present state of indiscriminate and incessant rifling our oyster beds, is naturally "How long will it last?"

Having premised thus far, and before entering upon the subject of my own investigations, which have extended over a considerable time, I may take leave to quote from authentic sources with a view to afford such information as will enable those who may be desirous to aid in clearly defining the spawning season at the various rivers, estuaries, and bays near to which they may reside on our own seaboard.

Oysters have been sought as a luxury by all European nations, but in London the artisan class have long recognised its value as an aliment, and immense numbers of the coarser description are annually sold in the streets of London by hawkers and small storekeepers. Thus consumed by all classes, the demand has gradually exceeded the supply; prices have risen, beds have been exhausted, and at the present moment (1865) the best native oysters are £6 a bushel wholesale.

The French have recognised the oyster as an article of food, and the gradual exhaustion of the natural beds. M. Coste, under the auspices of Government, in the year 1857, established model oyster farms in the Bay of St. Brien.

The following observations may be considered to represent the amount of knowledge possessed concerning the oyster, and the condition of the science of oyster cultivation at home.

The oyster spawns annually from the month of May to the month of September, in the third year of its growth.

The number of germs or ova brought forth by a mature oyster exceeds one million.

The spawn, when first ejected, is, in the language of the "dredgers," "floatsome," and requires some prominent object to which to attach itself—such as shells, stones, &c.—which, under these circumstances, are termed cultch.

When observed in its early stages adhering to the cultch, the spawn has the appearance of spots of tallow, in which the shell is seen rapidly to develop itself, and to form very soon a complete miniature oyster.

In this state it is called "Spat," 25,000 of which, as nearly as can be estimated go to the bushel.

Spat in the second year is denominated "Brood," of which 4800 to 6400 make a bushel.

In the following year brood becomes "Ware"—from 1800 to 2400 to the bushel—and the fourth year oysters, from 1200 to 1400 per bushel.

The food of the oyster is supposed to consist of minute infusorial animals with which sea water abounds.

When kept in an aquarium the oyster may be observed to lie with its shell slightly apart, and by means of the ciliary fans of its beard, or branchial fringe, to create a continuous current of water, which thus brings within its reach the nutritive particles of which it stands in need, as well as to pass excrementitious matter, like all other molluscous animals.

It has long been known that the oyster is greatly improved in its condition and edible qualities by being transported from situations in the open sea, to places where an abundant supply of fresh water is discharged.

In the London market, oysters are divided into two great classes—Natives and Commons.

Native oysters are those bred in the waters of the Thames estuary and the creeks of its affluents, both on the Kent and Essex side.

The superiority of the native oyster consists in the relatively large size of the fish compared with that of the shell, its remarkable succulence, delicate flavour, and compact shape, as well as the hardness and brilliancy of its shell. The price at which natives sell is accordingly very high in comparison with that of other kinds.

By the term "Commons" are known all other oysters, which are however distinguished from each other by the name of the locality from which they are taken, such as channel oysters, Jersey oysters, West country oysters, &c., &c.

Oyster beds are of two kinds as regards the quality of their produce, namely, beds of common and beds of native oysters.

Of two kinds as respects their proprietorship, namely, public beds and private beds.

Of two kinds as to their origin and system of management, namely, natural and artificial.

It is at present impossible to say to what cause or combination of causes is to be ascribed the great superiority of natives over all other oysters. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the native beds is that they are all situated on the London clay, or geological formations of similar character.

I now proceed to the oysters of New South Wales, and which are not known by any systematic classification, but only named according to the situation in which they are discovered, such as mud, cluster, rock, bed, and drift oysters, or from the localities which they had been dredged, as Port Stephens, Hunter, George's River, Clyde, &c.

Mud oysters are found in patches consisting of bunches, or single, at various depths of from two to eight fathoms, attached to the sides of tidal embankments, on the base of rocks, and on the margin of the fringe weeds. These are considered coarse and rank in flavour; more, I apprehend, from the great size to which they attain, and the season in which they are taken than from any particularly strong flavour; these oysters will not keep like others for any length of time out of their element.

Cluster oysters although similar in appearance to, and in the structure of, the mud oyster—are found on the margin of the fringe weeds in deep bays, at a depth of from two to three fathoms, in large and regular beds, adhering to each other in bunches of ten to twenty. These oysters, in the proper season, are excellent, and of a delicate flavour, and must not be confounded with oysters dredged up in the ordinary way as cluster oysters, like those of Port Stephens and other places, where they are found attached.

Rock oysters are those found pertinaciously adhering to the rocks of our harbours and bays along the coast, which rocks have formed a natural "cultch" for the "floatsome" or spawn to attach itself. The flavour of this oyster, at the proper season and age, is admitted to be of a superior quality.

Bed oysters are those usually dredged up from the bottom of rivers and estuaries, and which in many places are formed in beds of large dimensions, whilst in some rivers they are sparsely scattered for miles. These form the staple of our home consumption, and of our exportation, many of which according to locality have a peculiar character among oyster dealers known by the colour and shape of the shell as well as their colour.

Drift oysters are those attached to the common whelk, and moved about at the will of that shellfish, and are found on the margin of the receding tide. These oysters formerly were highly prized from their peculiar plumpness, clear colour, and fine condition, rendered so probably from the situation they occupied and clean feeding grounds. Our harbour and Botany Bay used at one time to furnish a good supply.

The early destruction of the oyster beds in our harbour, and in Botany Bay, arose from the fact of their easy accessibility, and the constant and wanton use of them for burning into what was termed "live shell lime," parties at that time believing that they made an article stronger and of better quality than any other.

What should be the Close Season.—This has been a difficult matter to determine, and as the months at home range from May to September, it was presumed and taken for granted that ours should be diametrically opposite. Few of the oyster "droghers," or the dealers in this article could give any reliable information. So long as their ends were accomplished, supply and demand appeared immaterial.

It has been stated, but upon what authority I cannot discover, that the oysters spawned in the same months here as they do in England. Under these circumstances I have used more than ordinary precaution in my observation, and have sought information from every source at command for the purpose of ascertaining *about the time* it would be judicious and proper to set apart as a close season,—and although the time which I am about to submit may, in certain localities, require some slight alteration; nevertheless in the main I do not think any serious alarm need be apprehended through a slight error of time, taking into consideration that the greater portion of it will be correct, and during which most of the oysters will have spawned, the spat assumed its proper shape, and have a chance to arrive at maturity.

At Port Stephens, the Myall River had continuous beds for miles from its entrance, and also from Sawyer's Point, for miles up the Karuah, these oysters spawn early in October and to the end of January.

The Hunter River oysters spawn from about the middle of October to the early part of February.

Sydney and Botany Bay, at the latter end of October to the middle of February.

George's River, November to February.

Port Hacking, November to February.

Clyde River, near the mouth, about November to February; higher up, under the influence of cold waters from the mountain country, about three or four weeks later.

Oysters are brought from as far north as the Clarence River. On the 5th February, 1866, I saw a number of bags full there, ready for shipment; and on the south from Tuross and probably Merimbula, but I do not recollect any having been brought from as far south as Twofold Bay.

The intermediate rivers, both north and south, have oyster beds more or less, and it must be borne in mind, that oysters situated high up rivers, and under the influence of cold mountain water, such as the Clyde and the Clarence afford, are from two to four weeks later in their commencement of spawning, than those near to the mouth. I have also noted another influence, when oysters are attached to rocks in shady corners, they appear to be somewhat later.

The means usually employed for getting oysters are the dredge, tongs, by divers, and collecting from the rocks.

The rivers most exhausted are those appertaining to Port Stephens, the Hunter, Broken Bay, Sydney, Botany Bay, Port Hacking, the Clyde, and the Tuross.

The present supply is equal to the demand, and some new fields untouched, chiefly from the want of steam communication or the means of rapid and regular transit. At the same time, the beds which have been so long and continuously worked are getting exhausted; what remain are manifestly deteriorated, and require a period of rest.

Under these circumstances—and were it not for the fact that a close season should be made to apply to all parts of the colony alike, to ensure perfect security for the due enforcement of the law (for such it must become, sooner or later) in all probability, I should have recommended an earlier season by one month both for the beginning and ending to the north of Sydney than I should for the south.

I now take leave to suggest, as a close season for New South Wales, the months of November, December, and January, which months will, at all events in my opinion, cover the greater portion of the spawning season: and in doing so I have not been unmindful of the necessity to prepare the public mind for a reasonable restriction and limit of the fishing season. And now invite attention for the purpose of eliciting such further information as will give a data for any modification which may be deemed advisable, and absolutely necessary for the purpose of fixing a more precise period as the close season—and which should embrace all the northern and southern estuaries wherever our supplies are drawn.

On the motion of Dr. Charles, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hill for his excellent paper, which it was remarked formed a timely and valuable supplement to the paper on the same subject by Dr. Cox.

CURRASOW'S EGGS.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. J. B. Bossley stating that he had been in error in reporting that some of the Currasow's eggs were addled. The fact was that three fine birds had been developed, and the writer was confident of the success of any future experiments in the same direction.

Mr. BRADY said, that in the hatching of eggs, of every kind, it was requisite that there should be a certain amount of moisture as well as warmth. A general fault was in keeping eggs in too dry a place.

Dr. BENNETT observed, that in seasons of drought there had been a failure in the hatching of eggs of birds belonging to the society.

The Secretary read a letter from the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, informing the council, that that society had for sale a number of Anjou rams.

The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. James Burtt, of Auckland, informing the council that an Acclimatisation Society had been formed there, and asking for co-operation, more especially with reference to the introduction of insectivorous birds.

The Secretary next read the following letter from the Spanish Consul:—

Sydney, 25th March, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that, on my recent visit to Spain, whilst travelling through some districts of Valencia, I perceived that the same disease which exists here in the orange trees was also prevalent in several places in the above district. Although it was not my intention to make a scientific study of said disease, it struck me that the trees in moist ground were always sooner decayed than those in dry places, and was, on inquiry informed that the disease did not at all make its appearance in those trees which were surrounded by *Pitas* or *American agaves*, commonly called *aloes*. As this plant is a *textile* plant, its fibres are used for rope-making, whilst in Spain it serves also *for fencing* in land. Several of the agriculturists, who are now convinced of the *aloe* being a very good remedy against the orange tree disease, have commenced planting the *aloe* on their property where they are going oranges. Some experiments have also been made to put petroleum oil in the roots of the orange trees, which succeeded in some instances; but as soon as the other remedy became known, the same was at once resorted to as the most efficacious mode to check the disease.

Perceiving from to-day's paper that the monthly meeting of your society will be held to-night, I hasten to make you the above communication, and have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

EDUARDO SAN JUST.

To the Secretary of the Acclimatisation Society, Sydney.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Vice-Consul of the Netherlands (Mr. F. M'Nab), forwarding a catalogue of plants in the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, as a present from that society to the Council, the name of the Sydney Botanical Gardens being thankfully mentioned for its contributions. He also forwarded the following enclosure:—

Batavia, 2nd January, 1867.

According to a report of the chief of the medical service in Netherlands India (derived from the *Wiener Medicinische Presse*, of 22nd July, 1866, N. 29, year vii.), there exists amongst the vegetables home bred in New Holland, a plant containing febrifuge substances, and whose leaves—as has been proved by the results of experiments made elsewhere—can successfully be used as a surrogate for the chinine and its salts.

The plant bears the name of *Eucalyptus Globulus*; it is a strong tree, belonging to the class of the *Myrtaceæ*, and producing timber very much sought for shipbuilding.

The Government of Netherlands India would be glad of the opportunity to have the said leaves subjected to an examination, as to their composition and medicinal value.

I am therefore directed to request that you will lend your assistance to procure his Excellency the Governor-General a certain quantity of the leaves in question, carefully dried.

(Signed) The First Secretary to the Government of Netherlands India.

To the Vice-Consul of the Netherlands, Sydney, N.S.W.

I suspect he alludes to the Bitter Bark (*Alstonia constricta*).

SILK WORMS.

Mr. BRADY read the subjoined letter:—

Sydney, 25th March, 1867.

George Bennett, Esq., M.D., F.Z.S., &c., &c., &c., Honorary Secretary Acclimatisation Society of New South Wales.

Dear Sir,—At your request, we now inform you that the Japanese mulberry silk-worms which we have reared from eggs supplied to us by you have cocooned. They are all of one variety, summer worms, small-sized, narrow-waisted, lemon chrome (the "green" of the French) in colour—silk of fine staple. Of the three cartoons the worms hatched from No. 2 were decidedly the strongest, but those from both the others were good and sound. There was a great difference in size and vigour in the worms from each of the cartoons, as if no selection had been made by the breeder, but all moths, good and inferior, used alike to continue the stock. There was a much larger proportion than usual of dark coloured, spotted or zebras in each, but all, without exception, were exceedingly healthy, and showed no sign of disease or weakness. From their behaviour we think they must originally have been raised in a much moister and more temperate climate than this. We have no doubt they will do extremely well here. All were of long period, four moults taking naturally from thirty-two to thirty-nine days, which may be easily shortened with advantage by judicious management. We used eight sorts of mulberry with each of the lots, and those worms from each alike throve the best which were reared throughout on M. Indica (a variety of) and on Cape, next best on M. nigra (the common English); the M. rosa also did perfectly well, and produced a fine firm cocoon with little waste; but probably owing to the lateness of the season and the long parching winds, the worms did not thrive on M. multicaulis (the large leaved variety), nor on M. alba (the white *fruited*), nor on others we tried. In laying up, the worms made their cocoons in a very short time, a few hours sufficing to complete them—an excellent characteristic, indicative of health in the worm, and goodness in the fibre, condition, and quality of the silk. The cocoons, both male and female, vary a good deal in size, and their value as cocoons, dried and in proper condition for sale to a dealer, is about 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. or 2s. 6d. per lb. About 850 to 900 live cocoons may average one pound, and about 10,000 would be necessary to yield one pound of marketable silk, the value of which, properly reeled, would be 37s. to 42s. We quite expect that they will in future seasons prove yet better; meanwhile this result of their first season in Australia compares very favourably with French grown cocoons, and with cocoons from French and Italian seed grown here.

We hope to obtain a fair quantity of eggs from the animals now in cocoon, and think your society cannot fail to do well, by distributing them now partially acclimatised to such persons as may be expected to make good use of them. We shall be happy to second your disposition in this respect, and have much pleasure in furnishing a large proportion of such eggs as we may secure and ourselves rely on, those remaining on the cartoons and the rest that may not be regarded for distribution.

We send for inspection combs of some of the cocoons and examples of others for comparison, as per list at foot.

The Ailant silkworm continues to do well, the new moths (now pure natives, second and third generations raised in Australia) excel their predecessors in size—moths now come out measuring 5½ and 6 inches across the wings; the eggs increased in weight 18 to 20 per cent., and the numbers of them still up to the extraordinary standard of 310 to 350, each fertile pair—one last week gave 365 eggs, all good.

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

ASSELIN AND BRADY.

Two small trigonal combs of Japan silk-worm cocoons—lemon chrome.
Loose samples, and of same breed grown in France—ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto grown here—ditto.
Four trigonal and hexagonal combs of the common pointed breed, grown here, first of second and third crops from same pair of moths this season.
Four other small lots of varieties for comparison, including four shades of buff.
Pair buff-coloured cocoons from French eggs, grown here.
Ditto light buff ditto ditto, ditto.
Ditto French white ditto ditto, ditto.
Two pairs Italian white, very pure colour, grown here, and a quantity of Ailant cocoons.

The letter was illustrated by reference to a number of trigonal and hexagonal combs containing cocoons of the several varieties of silkworms noticed. These combs were remarkably elegant and curious, and they were regarded with especial interest by all present. Dr. Charles suggested that they would form a desirable feature in the proceedings of the annual meeting if exhibited. Dr. Bennett considered that the society was greatly indebted to Mr. Brady for his letter and exhibits.

Dr. BENNETT made the following observations on the Ailanthus silkworms (exhibiting at the same time specimens of the beautiful moths, as also of the cocoons):—I had very recently an opportunity, through the kindness of Messrs. Asselin and Brady, of inspecting the various kinds of silkworms they are rearing, and acquired much valuable information respecting the result of their practical experiments and study of this important class of insects for upwards of three years. Their communication respecting the Japan silkworm (the eggs of which were kindly presented to us by the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, and exhibited at the meeting of the 28th of January, 1867) has this evening been read to the society; but the great object of attraction was the ailanthus silkworms, which they have fully succeeded in naturalising in this colony; they were in great abundance in a garden in the vicinity of Sydney, feeding upon the ailanthus and castor oil trees, and in every stage of growth from the worm recently hatched, to those full grown, and some were spinning and others had completed their cocoons. I had displayed to me by Mr. Brady this beautiful silkworm in the following stages:—1. The egg and egg shells from which the caterpillars had issued. 2. Larvæ—caterpillars in the first stage, some just hatched, and some a few days old of a darker brown colour. 3. Second stage—of a golden yellow colour. 4. Third stage—white, with bluish black spots. 5. Fourth stage—pale bluish green, with tubercles well developed, head, feet, and grippers of a golden yellow colour. 6. Fifth stage—same as the fourth, but the colours more intense, and parts tipped with ultramarine blue. 7. Cocoons—with the leaf as originally spun, and also rubbed free from the leaf and stalk, fit for the market. With reference to the cocoons, I wish to make some observations on a remarkable instance of the worms in the formation of their cocoons as seen in the cocoon the before the meeting. In an account recently published it is given as follows:—"The spinning of the cocoon offers one of those remarkable examples of instinct that are apparently so inexplicable. The worm feeds on trees whose leaves are deciduous, and its cocoon is formed by bending a leaflet together and spinning the mass of silk in the midst. In the natural course of events the leaves would fall in the autumn, and the cocoon would thus become liable to injury from lying on the ground. But this evil is entirely obviated; for, with an instinct that looks almost like foreknowledge, the worm, before spinning its cocoon, passes along the lengthened foot-stalk of the leaf and spins an excessively strong band of fibres, connecting it firmly to the stem of the plant. These fibres are continued round the foot-stalk down to the leaf itself, so that even if the stalk of the leaf be broken from the branch, or fractured in any part of its length, the cocoon cannot drop, being securely held by the strong silken fibres that connect it to the parent stem." 8. The perfect imago; the beautiful and large moth; the ailanthus silkworm, largely produced in the North of China, is now cultivated with great success in England and France. The layers of silk as they are spun are agglutinated by an exceedingly tenacious gum which connects the threads so firmly together, that the cocoons cannot be reeled off in the usual manner, are separated by carding and reeled by a particular process different to the ordinary. Fabrics manufactured from this silk are regular articles of commerce in France; and though not possessing the gloss of the ordinary silk, have a beautiful appearance, and an almost everlasting duration. Now that the ailanthus worm has been successfully introduced, and the ailanthus tree grows abundantly in the colony, plantations should be made to provide food for the worms, which will soon increase, as the female moths are very prolific; and in a letter read before the society, on the 28th of January last, from Messrs. Asselin and Brady, it was mentioned that one fertile female gave 357 eggs.

JOHN G. COHEN requests attention to his sale, this day, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11, of leather, enamelled hides, hogskins, girths, &c., &c.—ADV.

R. F. STUBBS and Co. direct the attention of the trade to their sale of ginger wine, on account of the shippers, cigars and tobacco, at the Australian Bond, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New South Wales Wesleyan Sustentation and Extension Society was held yesterday evening, in the Wesleyan church, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, when its claims were advocated by several clerical and lay members of that communion. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Vickery. Owing to the very unfavourable aspect of the weather, the attendance was far from being as numerous as had been expected. Proceedings having been commenced by psalmody, prayer was offered up by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, the President of the Conference.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of their meeting that evening was, that the rev. Secretary's report might be received, and an opportunity afforded for advocating the preaching of the Gospel to every person in New South Wales.

The SECRETARY (Rev. J. Oram) read the report, which was as follows:—

The committee of the New South Wales Wesleyan Methodist Church Sustentation and Extension Society, in presenting their eighth annual report, would express their thankfulness to God for His continued goodness to this, as well as other institutions connected with our beloved Zion.

Your committee feel that there is no society connected with the Wesleyan Church that has stronger claims upon your Christian liberality than this. It contemplates in its objects matters of such vast interest and importance to our Church in this land that to neglect it, or to withhold your support, from its funds would be to neglect the welfare of Methodism, and to treat the religious wants and claims of numbers of our fellow-colonists with culpable indifference.

The success which has so far attended this society in building temples dedicated to the worship of the one living and true God, in sending forth ministers of His word to proclaim Christ and Him crucified, and in the increased membership of the Church, your committee deem most encouraging; and are convinced that such success will, with the Divine blessing, continue and increase as the friends continue and increase their support.

"How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent."

The number of Church members in this colony, as reported last Conference, is 5097, with 380 on trial for membership. The income of the society for 1866 is £2851 0s. 3d., of which sum £1041 2s. 9d. the several circuits contributed.

The committee have not been able to meet all the applications for assistance, but they have made such a distribution of the funds they had at their disposal as they believe will most conduce to the general interest of our Church, and the cause of Christ.

The past year has been fraught with commercial disasters, unfavourable to the funds of this and kindred institutions; but notwithstanding the pressure of various unfriendly circumstances, and while there is a deficiency in the income from some of the circuits, there is a considerable increase from others; so that in the aggregate the deficiency is not as great as was feared.

But your committee earnestly hope, now the society is firmly established, and its nature generally understood, resources will not be wanting to enable them to carry into ever increasing effect the very important objects for which it was formed.

Your committee see with regret, that in some of the circuits there has been a serious falling-off in the amount of subscriptions, and would take this opportunity of urging the importance of having in each circuit weekly or monthly collectors, believing as they do, if friends were called on in such a way, they would respond, little or more, to this as to other calls. As collections on the Sabbath, and at public meetings, are a very uncertain source of income, your committee feel that the sustenance of this fund must not be left to them, and therefore would respectfully suggest that in every circuit, if at all practicable, a system of collecting be adopted and regularly and perseveringly practised.

Weekly contributions in the Church of Christ are as right and scriptural as prayer, or any other act of religion. Regular and systematic giving is indispensable for the prosperity of this or any other fund.

Your committee never more felt than now, that the great objects of this society entitle it to the continued zealous support of all who love God, and who really rejoice in, and desire to promote the extension of the Saviour's kingdom.

The necessity for the existence of such an institution as this is becoming more and more apparent and urgent as the religious destitution of many parts of the country, and the spiritual wants of people, are understood.

A young minister in the north writes:—"Take Tenterfield as a kind of centre. I am accustomed to travel to all points of the compass in the performance of circuit duties. I go north to Maryland, an incipient township, with a station adjoining, distance forty-two miles; I go east to Fairfield, a village, likely, on account of its proximity to an extensive quartz reef, to become important some day, distance thirty-five miles; I go south to Glen Innes, a rising town with a population of about 350, distance sixty miles; and once a quarter I make a tour westward to Ashford, a little town pleasantly situated on a tributary of the Severn River, distance 100 miles. Between Tenterfield and these remote points many large stations intervene, at most of which I am accustomed to hold regular services. Throughout the whole of this vast district, the greater part of which is never visited by any minister of the Gospel but myself, there is manifested the greatest eagerness to hear the Word, and a very commendable willingness to contribute to the support of the ministry."

Another of the agents of this society stationed in one of the northern districts, nearly four hundred miles from Sydney, writes thus:—"Here the amount of spiritual destitution and forgetfulness of God is truly lamentable. Although I have a very large circuit, geographically speaking, with a fair share of refinement and morality in some circles, yet in this great district there are not three persons with whom I am acquainted of whose sound conversion to God I can confidently speak. At the same time, while the lives of the people excite my sympathy, the general kindness with which I am received on my rounds renders the work more easy than it would be under circumstances of an opposite, or more unfavourable character. Occupying, as I do, a circuit farther west than any other in the Maitland district, I find some difficulty in defining its western boundary, especially when my tours in that direction only enable me to discover greater want in regions beyond, and bring me into the company of persons, who ask me to extend my visits to places where a clergyman has not been for years." He continues—"According to my present arrangement, I visit one township one hundred and twenty-five miles farther west than this, and another place about one hundred and forty miles north, with several stations intervening. I also travel sixty miles in an easterly direction, calling and preaching at many places on my way."

Communications from every part of the colony have been received, containing the cry for help; and stating, we want the visits of a minister of religion.

From a distant place in the Goulburn district, a ministerial brother writes—"'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few.' And but for the untiring and self-denying efforts of local preachers, who, after toiling hard on their farms during the week, frequently ride twenty, and even forty miles, on the Sabbath, to their fellow-countrymen; very many of those who must inevitably give the impress of their character to the future of Australia would be entirely destitute of the means of grace." Your committee feel, such cases show, that as this society is intended to help those who are thus needy, and to spread Scriptural holiness throughout the land," it has a paramount claim on your support.

Some who are not distinguished for their liberality, say, if the people are so anxious to have the Gospel, why do they not contribute more liberally themselves to get what they want. The reason in some instances is, the population is composed almost entirely of small settlers and free-selectors, who in consequence of a series of disasters often lack the necessaries of life. While others would contribute more liberally than they do if they were more under Gospel influence.

We can hardly expect people to contribute freely to the support of the Gospel until they know, at least in some measure, the blessings it confers.

It will be gratifying to the friends to know that some Circuits, which for years were dependent on the funds of this society, are now self-supporting, and are now no longer applying for circuit grants, and it is hoped others will speedily follow the example.

The Committee, from the funds at their disposal, have voted £580 to be distributed among dependent circuits, by the financial district meetings in April—

Sydney District ...	£200
Bathurst ditto ...	100
Maitland ditto ...	180
Goulburn ditto ...	100

The Committee appropriated the sum of £820 for grants in aid of new erections, and of the liquidation of debt.

The distribution is as follows:—Balmain church, £150, on condition the trustees raise a similar amount; Five Dock church, £80, on condition an equal amount be raised; Bulli church, £80, on condition the trustees raise £120; Shellharbour church, £40; Moruya church, £80, on condition £100 be raised; Morpeth church, £80, on condition the trustees raise £170; Hexham church, £40; Wall's End Church, £30; Branxton church, £30; for a site at Stroud, £20; Minister's house at Singleton, £100; Taralga church, £15; Collector church, £30; Braidwood church, £25; and Minister's house at Gunning, £100.

The Committee appropriated the sum of £350 towards furnishing ministers' houses. The amount was distributed as follows:—Glebe House, in Sydney Second Circuit, £100; Forbes, £80; Manning River, £70. There are £424 6s. 6d. available for the purpose of getting ministers from England, and two are sent for this year.

Your committee have voted amounts this year to cases, from the Loan Fund, as follows:—To Dundas church, £125, on condition it be repaid in four years, and the trustees pay off the remaining part of the debt; to Balmain church, £300, on condition it be repaid in five years, and that at the end of which time the debt on the property shall not exceed the sum of £750; to Surry Hills schoolroom, £500, on condition it be repaid in five years, and the trustees pay off in that period the remaining part of the debt of £500; to East Maitland church, £200, on condition it be repaid in five years, and at the end of that period the debt on the property does not exceed the amount of debentures of £450; to Morpeth church, £300, on condition it be repaid in five years, and the trustees raise within that time £300; to Ashfield church, £200, on condition the trustees raise forthwith £100, return the loan in five years, and the trustees pay off within that period another £100 of the debt; to Adelong church, £80, on condition it be repaid in five years and the remaining part of the debt be paid off within that time; to Bathurst church, £200, on condition it be repaid in five years, and the trustees raise in the same period an equal sum; to Goulburn church, £100, on condition it be returned in five years and an equal amount be raised in that period.

New churches have been completed during the year the total cost of which is upwards of £10,000. They are situated at Chippendale (Sydney), Crookwell, Rye Park, Young, New Sheffield, Kerr's Swamp, Wall's End, Hexham, Branxton.

The erection of new churches has been sanctioned during the year on the Macleay, West Kempsey, Taralga, Sutton, and at Major's Creek. The enlargement of the church at Braidwood and at Queanbeyan, the erection of ministers' houses at Singleton and at Gunning; and the purchase of a building as a church at Araluen have also been sanctioned.

A schoolroom and teacher's house have been built at Macquarie Plains in the Bathurst circuit.

The following sites have been obtained during the year, viz., half-an-acre on the Macleay, half-an-acre at West Kempsey, and one acre at Macquarie Plains.

In conclusion, the committee earnestly hope the friends of this society will do all they can to promote a cause so noble and Christian.

The report shows that, though much has been accomplished, it is in reality only little compared with what remains to be done. The part which the Wesleyan Church is required and expected to take in the evangelisation of the people of this land is great, and she is favoured with a system of appliances and means most fitted for that purpose; which, if it be vigorously and properly used will not fail, with the blessing of God, to result in good the most desirable and encouraging. The members of the Wesleyan Church, with the other evangelical Churches, must be ever alive to their responsibility as to the spread of pure Christianity amongst our fellow-colonists. Then, not only will many churches be built, and new ground be occupied, but God, even our own God, will bless us, and souls will be saved from death.

The Rev. S. RABONE then read the Treasurer's account, from which it appeared that the income of the Society for 1866 was £2851 0s 3d; of which sum £1041 2s 9d had been contributed by the several circuits. There was a balance left in the treasurer's hand after all the disbursements had been made.

The Rev. A. AMOS moved the adoption of the report in a resolution to the following effect:—"That the report now read be adopted and printed, and that this meeting offers its devout and grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God for the assistance which, by His blessings, this society has given the Wesleyan Church during the year, in the erection of places of worship, in the liquidation of debt on church property, and in supplying some of the more spiritually destitute parts of the colony with the ministry of the Gospel of Christ." The rev. gentleman began by remarking that it was said that public speakers were difficult persons to please, and so they very possibly might be. Place them where you would, they often appeared to think that they ought to be somewhere else; that the position allotted to them in the meeting they had to address was wrong, and that they were called upon to speak too soon or too late. Now to be first in order was not always an advantage—not under certain circumstances. The speaker who spoke first often felt that he was bound to say what he had to say at once, and to say it well, or else to sit down and give place to those who were to come after him. Those who come late in the evening, on the other hand, could, of course, often say that what had been said by the preceding speakers had anticipated the observations they had proposed to make. Of such a plea as that he had last named he could not avail himself on that particular occasion. He would, however, he could assure them, try to be generous to those who were to come after him, and leave it to them to do that for the subject before them which he might not be fully equal to. Some people were afflicted with a desire to speak better than they could, and thus they created difficulties for themselves in what they had to say; difficulties which would not have arisen if they had but contented themselves with expressing in simple language, all that they had to say. Then, again, some people were fat—(laughter)—and in consequence of their unfortunate obesity, were supposed to be unable to deliver themselves with due eloquence, as though their oleaginous tendency was, for some reason or other, conceived to be inconsistent with a proper consumption of the midnight oil. (Laughter.) But whatever might be his personal ability for dealing with the subject before him, he begged leave to say that he desired to use it all in advocating the cause of that society, the annual meeting of which was the reason of their having assembled together that evening. (Cheers.) He wished heartily to evoke the sympathies, and draw forth the liberality of that congregation by what he had to say of that noble society. Let them look at the three great objects which it professed to secure, and they must at once be conscious of its excellence. Their society was constituted, first, that they might be enabled to assist in the erection of churches and places of public worship; secondly, that means might be, from time to time, provided for clearing off debts on churches or chapels; and thirdly, that means might always be forthcoming for the general extension of the Church—for disseminating the word of God by the preaching of the Gospel throughout all the colony. It was through the assistance afforded by that Society (if it were upheld as it ought to be) that all these practical objects were to be secured. He took it to be a fact, which could not be gainsaid, that it was a very desirable thing, indeed, that churches and chapels—he cared not which they were called—should be erected everywhere throughout the colony—places where the glad tidings of salvation should be announced by a faithful ministry. Great, indeed, had been the progress which had been made by them of late years in this respect, although so much was yet to be done. He had that morning taken up a paper printed twenty years ago, in which he had found an account of the opening of that very church as a place of worship; the building so opened being then about half the size of what it was at present. Perhaps some of those who had been present at the services held on that occasion had passed away; but, doubtless, there were those yet amongst them that remembered the event, as he did. At that time he (Mr. Amos) was but a slender stripling, but he had since then become enlarged (laughter), and so since then had the *Sydney Morning Herald* likewise increased in bulk. (Renewed laughter.) As to that very building in which they were then assembled, that too had been increased in size; there had been a Church extension there which they could not but think upon with satisfaction, for the Bourke-street chapel was now twice as large as it had been when first opened. At that time the Bourke-street chapel was considered to be outside of Sydney, there were no buildings on the South Head Road leading to it, that he could remember, and no houses in Woolloomooloo. They had to come out into the country to come to that chapel, but now it stood, enlarged to twice its original size, in the centre of a very populous district. Good old men had there preached the word of life to the people, and the congregations which had been there constantly assembled had always been on the increase. It was a blessed thing to think that there were such places of worship where the Gospel was faithfully proclaimed—a blessed thing to think that such churches had been, and still were being, erected everywhere throughout the country. Such churches as that were indeed an adornment to the country, the beauty they imparted being something quite irrespective of any architectural merits which they might or might not possess. That the country was being overspread with churches, whether built of brick, or stone, or wood, showed that religion was now taught in each locality so decorated; that in all those erections worship was more generally given to God, and the Gospel more extensively preached. Their churches were an honour to the land and a blessing to the country at large, and he only hoped that they might be still more widely extended. In these houses of God the Word of God was read, and prayer was offered; in these churches, too, was erected the throne—as it had been called—of the minister, the place in which the minister stood and preached, as he was bound to do, to the people. For himself, he desired to express his earnest conviction that the power of the pulpit had not yet ceased, that it was still a great and effective means, whereby God's truth was to be declared to the people. Some thought that its influence had declined, but he by no means shared in that opinion. The pulpit was still the place from which the sound of the Gospel came most readily and most effectually to the people. They did not believe, as Wesleyans, in any sacramental agencies, but in the power of the preached word. Not that they undervalued the use of such ordinances as their Church properly recognised. These all had their several uses. Round the societies organised by their pulpit-preaching other societies grouped themselves, and fulfilled their appointed work. There was their Bible Society, their Tract Society, their organisation of Sunday schools, and their arrangements as to district visitors. But from the preaching of the Gospel it was that all this first sprung. Their religion was of an aggressive character—aggressive as regarded ignorance and all that was evil. Christianity was and ought to be aggressive; it was its distinctive character that it should be so. It was the religion of all—the religion that was to swallow up all others—the system that was to prepare the way for the setting up the monarchy of Christ, as Lord of all. For this cause, and for this alone, it was that it was worth while for places of worship to be erected. It would not be worth while to organise any Church at all except it were to convert souls to God, and to elevate them thereby in their mental and moral being. Another result of the operation of this society had been that it liquidated chapel debts, and they knew what depression was often caused to the minister by such debts; how such debts made their ministers' hands hang down until effectually and happily removed. Another benefit was that the society provided a loan fund for local wants in church matters, a form of assistance which he approved of more than even grants, as calling for the active exercise of the liberality of members of their Church. He would advise those who had not made their wills to remember that society, whose claims were now placed before them. They would so bring good to posterity, although, as some wise man had facetiously remarked, posterity had done nothing for them. (A laugh.) There was every reason why they should so exert themselves. They were bound to do so when they saw the pernicious efforts of Rationalists in their attempts to undermine the truth; and they were equally bound so to do their utmost when they considered the strenuous exertions that were being made by the Ritualists. It shewed the great utility that there was for the ministrations of the Wesleyan Society when they thought of the pure Christianity that that ministry was the manifest means of placing before the whole world—Christianity alike contradistinguished from Rationalism and from Ritualism. The rev. gentleman then expressed the lively satisfaction he felt at the large number of young men who were now offering themselves for the Wesleyan ministry, and adverted, in highly eulogistic terms, to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, which was so active in its extension—seeking to spread itself as population spread, until it had become recognised as the unendowed Church of the States. He hoped that God would bless and prosper this society, and had great pleasure in moving the resolution which he had read to the meeting.

Mr. T. P. REEVE seconded the resolution, and spoke ably in its support, adducing a variety of arguments to prove the duty incumbent upon them all in respect of that society. Whilst he acknowledged that much had been done, he could not but be keenly conscious that there remained yet much to do. Population had advanced, and the numbers of their body had increased, but the annual income of this society had, he regretted to see, not been proportionally increased. They had remained in that almost stationary. They had 30,000 persons amongst them who were hearers—30,000 to whom the Gospel was constantly preached by their ministers, and when they made a calculation with that number in respect of the annual income of the Wesleyan Church Sustentation and Extension Society they would find that that income showed an annual average of only ninepence a head. He thought that average sum must be admitted to be far too poor. Mr. Reeve also advocated the Church Sustentation and Extension Society because of the great liberality shown by it to that district in a local point of view, and he further urged all who heard him not only to give liberally, but to give on principle, setting apart a portion of personal income to the service of God—at least one-tenth of the yearly income. Some people might give even more than that. The self-denial that such a giving would entail upon the givers would be highly beneficial. Self-denial was an important part of Christian duty. There were many persons who, because they had small incomes, thought they were not called upon to give anything; but he thought it was the duty of those who received small incomes to give a proportion to the cause of God as well as those who were in the receipt of large incomes. He held that it was the duty of young ladies in shops, or who were otherwise earning salaries, and domestic servants, some of whom earned £50 a year, to give a proportion to God. The support of the cause of God should never be left to the impulse of the moment. The objects of the society, towards which those present were now asked to give, were to spread Scriptural holiness throughout the land, and to carry to the people that religion which would make them happy, and sustain and comfort them in the most sad and afflicting circumstances of life. In this society they had a guarantee of perpetuity of religious truth, and he thought the considerations which he had urged should commend it to the attention of the meeting. (Cheers.) With these remarks he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. H. H. GAUD, President of the Conference, moved the second resolution, as follows:—"That the success of this society should not only call forth sincere gratitude, but prompt its friends and supporters to increased contributions to its funds, and encourage continued prayer for enlarged effusions of the Holy Spirit upon its plans and labours." The society whose claims they were advocating would be admitted by all present to be a most important society—a society which claimed their support and liberality. If the claims of the society were not admitted he could say a few words in their support, but all who loved Methodism would admit that the society was a most important one, and ought to secure the liberality of all who loved the Saviour. He hoped the report would be read by all those who worshiped with them. He feared that many did not read the report and hence knew but little of the society beyond what they heard at the annual meetings. There were, however, some, he was happy to say, who read the reports and who looked well into the way in which the funds of the society were expended. He had even heard a note of dissatisfaction here and there as to the appropriation of the moneys collected; and he would observe for the information of those who were not conversant with the matter that the funds were appropriated by a committee of ministers and lay gentlemen. The dissatisfaction referred to was that the funds were not devoted to the extension of their churches—that instead of raising new churches in the interior they devoted the funds to the sustentation of churches already in existence. He thought their friends would give them credit for doing the best they could with the funds. For himself, he thought that the sustentation of newly formed churches was extending the work; for if these churches in the interior were left to themselves they would have to be abandoned, as they could not support their ministers without assistance. Then, with regard to the mode of collecting the funds, he thought if they set their Sunday school children to work in collecting they would speedily increase their funds. There were few persons who could give £5 at a time, but if they were waited upon every week they might give something, which at the end of the year would amount to a noble sum. At Chippendale thirty of their school children had during the last six months been employed weekly in collecting pennies from those who were willing to subscribe them, and the result was that they had collected upwards of a pound a week. They had already paid £15 into the treasury of this society, and had £15 more to pay into the treasury of the Foreign Missionary Society. If this course were to be followed throughout the colony he believed their funds would be increased by £10,000 a-year; but even if the funds were increased by £5000 or £10,000 a-year the result would be most gratifying. He thought the plan an admirable one. No one would refuse a child a penny for a good cause; and while the children were thus employed in a useful work they would be going through a course of training for higher and nobler work in the Church of God. With the expression of a hope that the funds of the society would be thus increased, he had much pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. W. KELYNACK rose to second the resolution. He did not intend to detain the audience at any length, as they had already heard enough to stimulate the conscience and secure the liberality of all present in favour of this society. He was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Reeve, as he believed the point referred to by that gentleman was one to which attention should be directed. Much as he approved of the suggestion of his reverend friend who had just sat down, he thought the plan of Mr. Reeve covered the whole case, and, if they could inoculate their people with that idea they would have enough funds to sustain their various societies, and the emptiness of their exchequers, which they were now so free to confess, would no longer be a source of complaint. (Hear.) There were few in the Church of God who would be openly disobedient to the Divine commands, but many were guilty of disobedience because they did not study their duty in this particular. The institutions of the Church had languished, and they had been obliged to summon to their aid argument, and eloquence, and appeal, when those who had sworn allegiance to Christ ought, as a matter of duty, to have supported the societies so appealing. On the broad ground of justice this should be done. They could not set aside the claims which God had put upon them, except by a violation of an inalienable right. All they had came from God—the brain to plan, and the power to execute. In his wrath God sometimes blighted the produce of their fields, and smote the golden harvest with mildew, just as they were ready to put in the sickle. On the ground of gratitude he thought they might adopt this principle. Every good came from God, and if they ignored his claims they added the baseness of ingratitude to the guilt of rebellion. He knew it would be said that things were bad, that commerce was depressed, and that the people had as much as they could do to stem the tide set in against them. He was aware that storm and tempest were met with here, as in other lands, but he knew also that the prevailing current in this land of gold was a prosperous one. Industry and thrift made a rapid and rich harvest; and there were many placed by Providence in positions in Australia which at one time they never hoped to obtain, and therefore they ought to give generous support to the institutions of religion. Let them think of the gift of Jesus, who died for them; of the pardon which broke upon them, welcome as the dawn to the weak and weary watcher; of the religion which gave them peace in the present, because it gave them a good hope of the future, and standing at the foot of the cross—the fountain of all their mercies—and knowing that they were the price of blood Divine, he would ask each person in this congregation, "how much owest thou to my Lord?" It was not their gifts they wanted only, but their prayers. This resolution spoke of the necessity for continued prayer for enlarged effusions of the Holy Spirit upon the plans and labours of the society. He had been thinking that they were guilty of a little over-weening in their Methodist economy, which had restrained them to some extent from trust in God. They had boasted of their connection with Methodism, and had been loud in proclaiming the glory of their fathers, and the glory of their achievements, and had not relied sufficiently on the baptism of the Holy Ghost. He believed in the sentiment expressed by the President of the British Conference, that Methodism could not prosper by virtue of her doctrines, pure though they were; nor by her economy, wise and powerful though it be; but the strength of Wesleyanism to-day was a preached Gospel carried home by the power of the Holy Ghost to the consciences of men. And he trusted that they would go away from that meeting that night with the sentiment thoroughly written upon their consciences, "that Methodism rears no monuments where she saves no souls." (Applause.) No doubt the multiplication of churches and of worshippers was a good thing, but if the day ever came in the annals of Methodism when they had beautiful edifices, sermons preached according to the strictest rules of oratory, and all those things separate from the power of the Holy Ghost—then he would pray God to remove Methodism from the land to make way for another Church to do its duty in a better, and a nobler, and more saving style. (Applause.) He would not trespass longer on the patience of the meeting, but most cordially second the resolution.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. CURNOW moved the third resolution, as follows:—"That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the executive and local committee, to all the officers of the society and to the collectors, for their valuable services during the year." He had much pleasure in moving that resolution, and should always be ready to recognise the labours of those collectors who had furnished the society with three-fourths of its funds. The business of the society was done in Sydney by a committee of ministers and laymen, who held frequent meetings and who laboured hard in the cause. The meeting that night was a very small one, but occasionally there were small meetings in the Parliament, and then the speakers, having a very small audience to speak to, spoke, as they phrased it, "to the country." He was now "speaking to the country;" and he hoped those present would study a sort of eclecticism that night. The President of the Conference had spoken of the aid afforded by a sort of juvenile society, and Mr. Reeve had delivered a most excellent and straightforward speech. He had really been surprised at that speech himself, and it had done him good. He hoped that the meeting would search the Scriptures and find out whether that speech was not a true one.

The Rev. S. RABONE said he was very tired, having been on his legs all day, but still he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. He would be sorry if the meeting were to go away with the idea that the society was dependent on the exertions of a few children, or that they were going to delegate their work—as the President had said—to children. He believed in children to a certain extent. He believed that they had a mission, but not that they were to supersede all the ladies and collectors who laboured for the society. This was a noble society. It contemplated noble objects—objects connected with the divine glory and the happiness of the human race. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Rev. H. H. GAUD rose to explain. He said that Mr. Rabone who was so "tired," did not seem to have sufficient strength of mind to understand what he (Mr. Gaud) had said. He had not said that they were to depend on children. No such idea had entered his brain, and he could not tell how it got into his (Mr. Rabone's). He did not think that they could dispense with the assistance of the ladies and others; and the annual subscriptions must, of course, go on as usual. But the children might be a great help.

The Rev. S. RABONE rose amid cries of "no, no," to explain. He said he had no strength of mind, but he believed Mr. Gaud relied too much on the children. He did not rely upon them.

The resolution was put and carried.

A collection was then made, after which a vote of thanks to the chairman was given and acknowledged.

The Doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the meeting terminated.

THE FRENCH COURTS ON BREACH OF PROMISE.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Paris on the 25th January, reports the following case:—The civil tribunal of the Seine has just tried an action for breach of promise brought by an old clothes dealer, aged fifty-six, against a cook of forty-five. Letters and portraits had been exchanged, the contract had been signed, and the bridegroom awaited the bride at the mairie; but, instead of appearing in person, she sent a message to the effect that she had changed her mind, and would not have him. He strove to find some consolation by suing her for 2500fr. as damages; but the Court decided that marriage was free, and that it was a matter of public policy that up to the very last moment the parties should be at liberty to change their minds before entering into such a solemn contract. The rare exceptional cases in which French courts have given damages for breach of promise of marriage are described by the judgment as resting upon the principle that a breach so purely capricious as to infer that there must have been an intention to deceive or trifle from the beginning, may be the subject of damages. But where a reason, albeit a bad one, is assigned, and was the evident motive for breaking a matrimonial engagement, there is no remedy.

BERRIMA RACES.

(From the Goulburn Herald, of Saturday.)

The annual races came off on the Bendooley course on Monday and Tuesday last, and as usual were patronised by a very large attendance of spectators from all parts of the district. Colonel Waddy, of the 50th Regiment, officiated as judge in the race for the Powell Cup; Mr. R. H. Roberts, M.L.A., acted as starter, and Mr. Cordeaux, J.P., as judge in all but the Cup race, in which he was a competitor.

FIRST DAY, MARCH 18.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate of 35 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses that have never won an advertised prize of above £15 up to the time of entrance; one mile and a half, one event; weight for age; second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Fieldhouse's Whalebone ... 1
Throsby's Baron ... 2
Dr. Williamson's Beatrice ... 3

Whalebone started with the lead, and maintained that position till the end, Baron being a good second.

Second Race.—The Publicans' Purse of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; two miles, one event; the second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Hannabury's Barebones ... 1
Colonel Waddy's Satellite ... 2
Mr. Riley's Loiterer ... 3

Third Race.—The Ladies' Purse of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses; the winner to be sold immediately after the race by auction for £40, any surplus to go to the funds; two miles, one event; weight for age; second horse to receive the sweep.

Mr. Breen's Crab ... 1
Fieldhouse's George the First ... 2
Morriss's Wild Irishman ... 3

Fourth Race.—The Hack Race, of 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each; weight for age; one mile, one event; post entrance; the winner to be sold immediately after the race by auction for £10, any surplus to go to the funds; second horse to receive the sweep.

Three horses started. Won by Mr. G. T. Riley's Nelly Gray.

SECOND DAY—CUP DAY.

First Race.—The Berrima Town Plate of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of 2 sovereigns each, for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; three miles, one event; second horse to receive the sweep; half forfeit if not accepted.

Mr. Hannabury's Barebones ... 1
Fieldhouse's George the First ... 2
Breen's Crab ... 3

Crab fell down in this race.

Second Race.—A Silver Cup, presented by James Powell, Esq., of Berrima, valued at £50, with 25 sovereigns added, for all maiden horses foaled in the police district of Berrima and known to be the bona fide property of residents therein; twice round the course, one event; weight for age; first horse to receive 10 sovereigns in addition to the cup, second horse 10 sovereigns, and the third horse 5 sovereigns from the prize; qualification, £5; entrance, £2 10s.

Mr. Badgery's Samson ... 1
Atkinson's Zupi ... 2
G. T. Riley's Maori ... 3
Carter's Patchwork ... 4
Cordeaux's Charley ... 5
Conley's Maid of Mona ... 6
Morrice's Romeo ... 7

The Maid of Mona fell down in this race.

Third Race.—The Consolation Stakes of 20 sovereigns, for all horses beaten during the meeting; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; once round the course, one event.

Mr. Fieldhouse's George the First ... 1
Colonel Waddy's Satellite ... 2
Mr. Morriss's Wild Irishman ... 3

Fourth Race.—The Forced Handicap of 15 sovereigns, for all winners, option for winners of Consolation and Hack Race; to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; once round the course, one event; half forfeit if not accepted.

Mr. Hannabury's Barebones ... 1
Fieldhouse's Whalebone ... 2
Fieldhouse's George the First ... 3

This race produced great excitement, and was well contested.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Waggons, Buggies, Spring-carts, Drays, Harness, &c.
MESSRS. MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Horses, Buggy, and Harness; at Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
MR. TINDALE.—At the Annandale Yards, at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Silver Forks, Spoons, Oil Paintings, &c.
MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At St. Leonards, North Shore, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Glass, Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
MESSRS. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Australian Bond, at 11 o'clock, Cigars, Tobacco, Ginger Brandy.
MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Enamelled Hides, Hogskins, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.
MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At 162, Palmer-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Engravings, Ornaments, and Sundries; at their Rooms, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Books, Pianoforte, &c.; at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Stores, at 3 o'clock, Coir Warps, Yarn, and Lines.
MESSRS. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drapery, Mantles, Clothing, Hats, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.
MR. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Gunpowder, &c.
MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 6 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Egyptian Wheat.
MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.
MESSRS. ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Depot, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.
MR. ALLAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.
MR. THOMSON.—At his Yards, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.
MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, &c.
MESSRS. INGLIS AND DUNN.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Depot, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fruit.
MESSRS. BACHRACH AND BEIT.—At 190, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Stores, Horses, Bridles, Saddles, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

The Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy ...	267	16	2
Gin ...	170	10	1
Whisky ...	91	9	8
Rum ...	126	11	7
Wine ...	91	14	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	0	18	9
——(in bottle)	102	12	0
Tobacco and snuff ...	155	2	0
Cigars ...	26	5	0
Tea ...	105	13	6
Coffee and chicory ...	13	6	8
Sugar, unrefined ...	250	0	0
Dried fruits ...	0	1	3
Opium ...	20	0	0
Pilotage ...	12	16	8
Ad valorem ...	388	19	5
Package charge ...	123	3	0
Total ...	£1945	0	3

Mr. Trebeck reports having sold 8500 store wethers, two to five years old, from the Lawson, deliverable at Walgett, for 8s. cash, and 12,500 store wethers, one year and a half to four years and a half old, from the Peak Downs, deliverable on the Warrego, for 7s.

We have Californian files to February 2nd, containing English commercial intelligence to January 30th. The weekly *Bulletin's* telegrams contain the following items:—

Liverpool, January 29th.—Wheat is lower.
January 30th.—Breadstuffs are generally dull.
New Bedford, January 29.—A cable despatch received from London to-day, says the market is cleared of sperm oil. It is selling at £35 per ton, an advance of £8 since the 16th.
New York, January 29th.—Flour is irregular and unsettled, and 15 to 20 cents lower. Wheat is dull, and three cents lower. Additional failures are reported on Wall-street—one firm, Murray and Burch, have failed for a large amount.

The same journal reports of the San Francisco markets as follows:—

Our receipts of wheat for the week ending last evening were 95,458 sacks, against 103,269 sacks for the corresponding week in 1865. Since January 1st we have received 342,875 sacks, against 176,334 sacks for same time last year—an increase this year of 172,541 sacks. The exports for the past week embrace two cargoes to Liverpool and one to New York, aggregating 75,7[illegible] sacks, the manifested value of which was 146,319 dollars. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 30,363 sacks, principally to Australia, and including the cargo per Trieste, from which no tidings have ever been received. Since January 1st we have exported [illegible],940 sacks, valued at 692,706 dollars. Our exports for the corresponding period last year were 63,354 sacks, showing an excess in favour of this year of 295,586 sacks. At present there are 21 vessels, aggregating 16,934 tons register, under engagement, to load wheat as follows:—15 to Great Britain, of 13,744 tons; 3 to Eastern Atlantic ports, of 2820 tons; 2 to China, of 880 tons; and 1 to New Zealand, of 499 tons.

The Moa brings later New Zealand papers. The *Auckland Herald* of the 13th instant reports:—

The Customs' receipts for to-day amounted to £782 19s 6d.
Yesterday, at noon, was the time appointed for the commencement of the selection of Waikato land at the Waste Lands Office, when 583,000 acres of rural land in the upper, middle, and lower districts were put up. There were a large number of applicants, and some 4000 acres of first and second class land sold at from 10s to 15s per acre. Some 2000 acres were also disposed of after the sale. The remainder remains open for selection to-day.

The *Wellington Independent* of the 6th states:—

Business has continued at a fair average, although stocks of most articles are very large. The foreign arrivals have been the ships Norval and Dunelm from London, and the City of Boston from Cardiff. The departures have been the ships Electra, Sunbeam, and Wild Duck for London.
Our market for some time has been without ale in hogsheads in good condition, and what has arrived lately has been placed in parcels at from £9 to £10 per hogshead (duty 1s per gallon). Porter in hogsheads is unsaleable. Ale and porter in bottle is very much overstocked, and only small quantities can be disposed of at prices varying from 10s to 11s duty paid; duty 2s 6d per dozen. Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in quarter-casks, have been sold in parcels at 7s per gallon in bond. Sugars have exhibited a slight decline since our last. Common teas are overstocked and unsaleable, while really good samples sell readily at about 2s in bond. Tobacco: Small stock of good quality, twist 2s in bond, other descriptions, not saleable. Sheepwash, 6d in bond. Flour, Chilian, good sample, £13.

THE ANNUAL MUSKETRY REPORT.

(From the United Service Gazette, January 26.)

MAJOR-GENERAL HAY has prepared his annual salad with his usual care, and having so prepared it, the next best thing he can do with it, and the system to which it refers, is to send them the way prescribed for all salads, namely, out of the window. It would be an insult to so distinguished an officer as the Inspector-General of Musketry to ask him had he read the voluminous accounts which recently appeared in all the newspapers of the incidents of the Austro-Prussian war, but really it is hard to believe that any man, in face of facts which were there disclosed, would sit down seriously to write an elaborate report respecting a system of shooting which that war has literally blown into the air. If this were merely a matter of opinion, and not of fact as clear as the noon day, we suspect we should not find ourselves alone in propounding it. The Inspector-General says, rather piteously in his introductory letter to the Adjutant-General,—"The number of battalions whose shooting may be considered very good is 7; good, 17; moderate, 127; bad, 27." A rather indifferent report, it must be considered of her Majesty's battalions of the line; but the observations which follow immediately after are still more discouraging. "I feel it my duty to state that the system of musketry training, although a part of the standing orders of the army since February, 1854, is not generally viewed with the favour its importance, as affecting our infantry, demands. Hence it is that in too many cases the shooting is only moderate or bad. Unless, therefore, the orders on this subject are enforced in spirit as well as in letter, it would be far better to rescind them than that discipline should suffer by their non-observance. While it may be difficult to bring home the charge of disobedience to any, still I have no hesitation in stating that in every instance where the commanding officer has taken an interest in the shooting of his battalion, good results have followed."

There can be no mistake as to the temper in which the above observations are written. The Inspector-General is in a towering passion with the apathy of commanding officers towards his favourite system, an apathy which appears to be pretty generally diffused through the army, if we are to take the numbers given in the report, and read them with the gloss of the Inspector-General's subsequent observations. He has seven very good battalions, seventeen only good, 127 moderate—that is to say, middling—and twenty-seven utterly bad. What is the plain and obvious inference? Not, assuredly, that in the whole of our Infantry regiments there can only be found twenty-four commanding officers to pay proper respect to the standing orders of the army, but that there are 154 who think the Hythe system absurd and unsuited to the present state of warlike science, and who, therefore, do not drill and torment their men up to the point which would satisfy the demands of the Inspector-General.

We feel quite justified in putting the matter in this light, for we are convinced that the Inspector-General himself does not mean to contend that throughout the whole of our infantry battalions there are only to be found twenty-four commanding officers who know, or knowing, do, their duty, and yet this is a dilemma from which there is no escape. Either the majority of our commanding officers think the Hythe system obsolete and useless, or else they are guilty of wilful contempt of the standing orders of the army, and neglect a portion of the training of their men which is vital to the efficiency of the latter in the field. We take the first horn, and on it we suspect we may safely stick our commanding officers. They disbelieve in the efficacy of the Hythe system, and looking at the results of all recent military experience, we do not wonder at their disbelief. The Hythe system reduced to its first principles is one which teaches the soldier to take careful aim at various distances, and with more or less formality, care, and elaboration. He is bothered with, first, a complete and fatiguing training of his arms and legs, and when he has acquired the required automaton precision of movement, his head is muddled with a heap of scientific terms, few of which he can ever be got to understand, and none of which he has the slightest faith in. In the meantime, he knows, and his commanding officer knows, that the alphabet with which he is being crammed belongs to a moribund language, and that whilst he is learning to shoot in one way and with one weapon at Hythe, great battles are being lost and won everywhere around him in an entirely different way, and with an entirely different weapon. The youngest soldier in the British Army is perfectly aware of a fact which the Inspector-General either wilfully or unconsciously ignores; he knows that if he, fresh from Hythe, with his head full of short sights and long sights, trajectory, windage, elevation, and parabolic curves, were placed in line with his comrades against a battalion of Prussian infantry armed with the Zundnadelgewehr, the whole of them would be mowed down like so much grass, before he had time to recollect even the first page of his Hythe catechism.

This is where the shoe pinches, this is why the Inspector-General can find only seven commanding officers in the whole army entirely after his own heart. His system is like the old naval tactics, the tacking and turning, the trying for the weather guage, and all the other manœuvres which made the glory of the Nelson period, in the presence of the innovator steam, which threw all the manœuvring overboard. The whole world, as well as military men, sees that what we are now to go on for is for quick straight firing, and that therefore the Hythe system is completely obsolete. Besides, it is utterly detested by the rank and file of the army, whose contempt for its absurdity is intensified by their disgust at its inconveniences and miseries. We can excuse the Inspector-General for his attachment to a system to the perfecting of which he has devoted so much time and labour, and with the success of which so much of his professional reputation is bound up; but it must, nevertheless, go by the board; it is a salad which neither officers nor men can digest, and which, moreover, has been proved to be indigestible by the most recent practical experience. There is therefore nothing to be done with it but follow Dr. Kitchener's prescription, and—throw it out of the window.

CONDITION OF OUR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

(From the Times, January 21)

THE story of our merchant seamen is curious. They are becoming scarce, and the service suffers in consequence. But this is no more than may be said of every other trade and profession; in fact, exactly as much has been said in these columns of a dozen different callings during the last twelve months. Men are in demand, they can make their own market, they stand out for better terms, and if these terms are not granted, they carry their labour to other bidders. If the Royal Navy cannot get surgeons, it is not very surprising that the merchant service should lack seamen. So far, the case is but another illustration of certain general conditions; but, whereas we are told that our merchant seamen prefer the American service, we are also informed at the same time that the American service is losing ground in comparison with our own, and that the carrying trade of the ocean, or, in other words, the business of a mercantile marine, is passing into British hands.

Scurvy is an infallible test of the condition of a ship's crew. . . . Scurvy always appears in a ship where the lodging is bad and the dietary defective; it never appears, even under indifferent conditions of lodging, where the dietary is good. It is a most peculiar disease, originating, as far as we can see, in certain deprivations. The absence of such elements of life and health as are supplied by vegetable food will produce scurvy, and that is all we know. The disorder is no otherwise connected with a seafaring life than in so far as seamen are often short of vegetable food. Bad sleeping accommodation and exposure to weather might, of course, predispose the body to this as to any other malady, but no hardships of this kind will of themselves create scurvy. Nor is it merely salt meat which produces the disease, except to this extent—that meat preserved in salt appears to lose a certain anti-scorbutic element which exists in fresh meat. Scurvy has been occasioned by low diet of tea, milk, and bread among a town population, and it appears, indeed, to depend exclusively upon the absence of some aliment indispensable to the human frame. What this essence or substance may be we cannot tell, but it is as necessary as salt itself, and seems, indeed, to counterbalance the value of salt in the process of nutrition. The negroes in the West Indies live too exclusively upon vegetables—that is, they get an excess of the particular aliment the absence of which produces scurvy. Disease follows, and is cured by the counterpart of the treatment employed in scurvy. The doctors, instead of serving out limejuice to them, serve out red herrings—herrings cured at Yarmouth for this especial purpose with a double allowance of salt and smoke till they are literally as red as copper. Nevertheless, though salt cures the negro's disease, and lime juice cures the seaman's disease, it is certain that scurvy is not actually caused by salt, and is not cured by acids. Lime juice and other acids contain the specific, but what that specific is we cannot tell. . . .

The true nature of the case will be best understood from the fact that in good ships lime juice, though a most useful reserve against emergency, is not considered a necessary article of daily food. Where the diet is otherwise wholesome it would not be required. In men-of-war, where the crews are numerous, and the voyages perhaps long, it may be impossible to keep sufficient supplies of fresh or preserved provisions, and then a ration of lime juice is both palatable and serviceable, but the American merchantmen rather despise the resource, and rely upon good diet for the non-appearance of the disease. When, therefore, scurvy is not only permitted to arise, but is left to work its characteristic ravages without either prevention or cure, the state of the ship is demonstrated at once beyond all possibility of question. . . . . .

But what are we to say to the fact that while the American ships are so much better managed than our own, we are nevertheless appropriating the trade, and driving the Americans out of the market? We can only explain the case by observing that the result must depend upon a general balance of advantages. The carrying trade will belong to those who can perform it best for the least money. Cheapness, as working men of all trades should remember, is what brings custom, and cheapness in the Merchant Service means cheap ships as well as cheap seamen. Certain rates of freight will only afford certain rates of wages, and if freights were raised beyond a certain point, the trade might be lost. The Americans are compelled by the value of labour in America to give more than we do in the form of sailors' wages, but that they always did, and yet, until now, they could compete with us on very fair terms. The truth is, they are now made to pay too much for their ships. The heavy taxation and the Protective duties levied in America, together with the high wages of the shipwrights, have made ships excessively dear, and the consequence is the sacrifice, first, of the shipbuilding trade, and then of the carrying trade. The Americans treat their seamen so much better than we do that they have the pick of our market, and can take off our best hands. Nor do we doubt that in this respect the outlay would repay itself, and prove a good investment; but, on the other hand, our wisest commercial policy enables us to build ships more cheaply than the Americans; and thus, by the aid of our cheap ships, we carry away the trade from them, notwithstanding our mistakes in the treatment of our seamen. But there are two classes who should take a lesson from this story. Our shipwrights should observe that wages above a certain standard may cost them all their trade; and our shipowners should feel that it is unsafe to allow other nations a permanent superiority in the important element of seamen.

PICKINGS FROM LONDON *PUNCH*.

RIDDLES BY TWO SIMPLETONS.

SIMPLE Simon wishes to know—Why a story handed down from generation to generation is like the thing on which the butler carries up the luncheon, and at the same time like everything on it? S. S. supplies the solution, Because is is tray-dish-an'-all. [The word which S. S. means is, therefore, *traditional* so we've guessed it.]

Simple Solomon sends this:—

My first is one of several exclamations,
'Tis also used for gardening operations:
Of it the slave if oft a holder,
A nigger will carry it on his shoulder.
My second is what I will not do
About my whole, my friend, to you.
My whole is where I think I'll stop,
And so I will: so let it drop.

We have guessed it. The word of course is *Ho-tel. Last and Best.*—Why is a——*(to be continued in our next).*

Latest and Bestest.—If you saw the Great Khan of Tartary laughing fit to kill himself, why might you be sure that he wasn't a Tartar? Because he would evidently be *A Merry Khan.*

DEGENERATE!—General Sir Martinet Buckram Stock writes us a furious letter on the subject of regimental dress. We extract the following: "What, Sir!" says he, "Are we cowards? Are we going to turn our backs on the enemy? Is it for *this* reason that our soldiers are to be costumed more with a view to *running* than to *fighting?* Shame!"

MUSICAL.—A certain admirable Tenor always refreshes himself with oysters before he sings "*In Natives Worth.*"

WHAT BARONET IS MISSING JUST NOW.—People may say they don't care. But they ought to care. One member of the Baronetage is out of the way, and we fear is being ill-treated. For we read in the *Times* that a respectable firm of auctioneers announce the sale of a quantity of wine, "the property of a Baronet, now lying in his cellar."

SEASONABLE.—The Floral Hall is open for skating. Anticipating tumbles, *Mr. Punch* makes the witlings a present of a new name for the building—the Floor-all Hall. (N.B. One charge for admission: no sliding scale.)

ANOTHER PARCEL OF PROVERBS.

If the cap fits, wear it—out.
Six of one, and half-a-dozen of the other—make exactly twelve.
None so deaf as those who won't hear—hear! hear!
Faint heart never won fair lady—nor dark one either.
Civility costs nothing—nay, is something to your credit.
The best of friends must part—their hair.
Any port in a storm—but old port preferred.
One good turn deserves another—in waltzing.
Youth at the prow and Pleasure at the helm—very sea-sick.

WILL THIS SATISFY MR. BRIGHT?—The suffrage is indeed becoming universal. At the recent Cattle Show one of the chief prizes was taken by a Polled Bullock.

SHARP—RATHER!—First Boy: "I say, Bill, what 'a yer got in that wallet?" Second Boy: "How d' yer know my name was Bill?" First Boy: "Oh, guessed it." Second Boy: "Then yer m' guess what's in this 'ere wallet!"

CON ON THE CONFESSIONAL.—In what part of St. Paul's would you expect to find Dr. Pusey? In the Whispering Gallery.

THE VERY LATEST FASHION.—Wife: "Have you lost your watch, love?" Husband (feeling in his waistcoat pocket): "No, dear, 'twas a new bonnet I had for you somewhere."

BITTER RIVALRY IN BEER.—It has been whispered in musical circles that one one of our eminent brewers is *performing* as a *contra-basso*. The gentleman referred to is Mr. Allsopp.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BEER.—Traditiin has omitted to preserve a fact relative to the early historian, Berosus. He was fond of old ale.

PROBABLE.—"Hallo, old Boy, you've got a bad cold. *How* did you get it?" "Well, do you know, I think I must have left off my hat-band too soon!"

COMMON OBJECTS IN OUR HEDGEROWS.—Cousin Charlotte. "Oh, William, do come here!—such a funny plant growing on this tree!" Cousin William (to himself). "Mistletoe, by Jingo! Now, or never!"

GREAT CHRISTMAS EFFECT.—Louis Napoleon, in dealing with his Army re-organisation scheme seems disposed to borrow a hint from a well known bit of pantomime business—dropping the hot poker.

BACHELORS OF DIVINITY.—Ritualist young clergymen seldom get slippers worked for them by girls. The fact is that they show the cleven foot—and moreover they preach celibacy.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON THE RELIGIOUS FUTURE OF ENGLAND.—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster preached at Birmingham on Sunday last in advocacy of a charitable establishment there, called "The Little Sisters of the Poor." He commenced his address by explaining that the institution was one branch of a religious order, the members of which were now to be counted by thousands, and their numbers were daily increasing. They had founded houses in France, and in all quarters of Great Britain, wherein the poor were sheltered, maintained, and nurtured unto death; tended with exquisite Christian charity, for pure love and devotion; truly putting into activity and visible effect the wonderful and divine words of our blessed Lord as recorded in the 25th chapter of St. Matthew. Having descanted at length on the beauty of this practice, the preacher spoke of the divine status of Christ's holy church among men. A divine hand had founded it, and the Founder had said, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It was the wish of God that all men should be brought to the knowledge of the truth. Those who were disunited from the Catholic Church were wandering in the midst of fragmentary doctrines—doctrines torn from the true stem of truth like branches rent from the mystical vine. There was a time when this land was inundated with the light of the Epiphany; when the illumination of the one only faith of God lay upon the face of England as the waters covered the sea; when every man in England was of one faith and one heart; when upon every altar the light of the incarnate God was bright, and its beams illuminated every heart. What was it that had overcast the splendour of those days? Why was England thrown in darkness? Why did men wander to and fro disputing not only the doctrines but the foundations of Christianity, disputing the inspiration of holy books, the reality of holy sacraments? Whence had they come to those confusions? Because men departed from the divine authority and the divine unity of the only Church of God. Because they had turned their backs upon the truths taught by the Catholic Church. Because they had pulled down the altars which were the symbols of His presence. More than that, they had cast down the tabernacle in which His presence dwelt. Would these things always remain so? They must pray and labour earnestly that the day might come when England would be once more reunited to Christendom—when Englishmen and their homes would be once more illuminated by the only faith of Jesus Christ. He trusted that day was coming—that it had nearly approached. It might be a vision, it might be an illusion; men might mock them, but surely if it were a want of wisdom, there was no want of charity in praying and labouring earnestly that a day might come when England would be reunited to Christendom.

A wonderful instance of second sight is reported by the New York correspondent of the *Standard*. The fortunate possessor of the singular gift is, according to this authority, neither a Highlander, nor a seventh son of a seventh son, but, to use the language of the missionary, a daughter of Ham, or, to use an unmistakable term, a negress. The second sight, which she is stated to have received, is far more useful than that of those seers who had the privilege of foreseeing, though they could not prevent, the death and misfortunes of their friends and relatives. The negress, who is 108 years old, and "lives on the farm of H. Blanton, near Richmond," is asserted to have "lost her sight in 1859 from old age;" but "in March last she recovered it, and now sees as clearly as anybody." It seems, then, that the older she gets the better she is likely to see, and she appears to have been endowed with a faculty, which "white folks," with all their boasted superiority do not possess, and to which the attention of occultists should be directed. Patience and perseverance, it is constantly said, will surmount all difficulties; even blindness which results from old age will disappear if you only live long enough—and are of the children of Ham.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—General Post Office, Sydney, 8th March, 1867.—TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 o'clock a.m., on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for the conveyance of Mails to and from the Picton Railway Station and Post Office, Picton, twice or thrice daily.

For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every post-office in the colony.

GEOFFREY RAGAR.

NOTICK.—In consequence of ill-health, our Mr. THOMAS CADELL will be compelled to visit Europe for a short period, and purposes sailing by the Sobraon early in April next.

We shall be happy (through his agency) to undertake the purchase and shipment of stock to this colony; as also the execution of any description of business requiring his personal supervision and attention in Great Britain or on the Continent.

During the absence of our Mr. Thomas Cadell, the business of the firm, as Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, will be carried on as usual under the supervision of, and conducted by, our Mr. ALFRED CADELL, who will command all necessary and competent assistance, and also will otherwise represent our Mr. Thomas Cadell, under power of attorney.

In thanking our numerous constituents for the support hitherto accorded us, we trust that by continuing the system of punctuality, attention, and careful supervision of all interests entrusted to our care, we shall ever command confidence and patronage.

T. and A. CADELL, Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, West Maitland.

NEW and RARE PLANTS.—GUILFOYLE and SON, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, beg to call the attention of the public to the immense variety of the above just received from the Solomon, Navigators' and Loyalty Islands, &c., comprising the following, with a number of other beautifully variegated plants; 20 new Dracænas, many Crotons, Eranthemums, Anectochilus, a gold-veined Cycas, Pandanus, &c.; a new variegated Aralea, with blotched leaves, a perfect novelty.

N.B.—MANY of the above will be ready for sale in about a fortnight.

Early orders are solicited. Prices strictly moderate.

*** Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees, &c., of every description.

Seeds (native and others) in any quantity, and which may be relied upon as being fresh and true to name.

C. LEMAIRE, in returning thanks to his friends, customers, and public in general, for their kind support, begs to inform them that he has taken those large premises lately occupied by Messrs. Iredale and Co., which will be opened from the 1st of April next, as a branch Bazaar, with an additional stock of all sorts of brushware. C. Lemaire hopes, by strict attention and civility, to merit the continuance of their kind patronage. 476, George-street, opposite the Markets; 542, opposite the Old Burial Ground.

SAVE 25 per cent., and take your choice at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, opposite the Markets.

RICHARD LAMB, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Optician, 342, George-street (3 doors south of Mr. J. G. Cohen's Auction Rooms), respectfully solicits a renewal of the patronage so liberally bestowed by his former customers when previously in the above business in George-street. The premises will be opened April 2nd, with an entire new and fashionable stock. First-class workmen will be employed, and such charges made as R. L. trusts will merit satisfaction from his friends and the general public.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET,
Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLIGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female PILLS removes all difficulties. Post free. 100, Liverpool-st.

JENKINS'S TONIC WATER.—Recommended by the medical profession. Orders addressed to the undersigned will receive immediate attention. J. HAMILTON, Chemist, Botany Road, sole manufacturer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, in all its various phases, is cured with ease and certainty by these pills. Loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, headache, and constipation are quietly but surely rectified by Holloway's Pills, which have gained for themselves universal fame. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, may be had in SYDNEY

Messrs. Row..... 217, Pitt-street.
Messrs. F. Brown and Co... 299, Pitt-street.
Mr. J. S. Norrie..... 56, William-street.

FOR SALE, a STEELYARD, 62 feet long, 15 inches in the sling. Thomas Blake, Millero Road, off Kent-st.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.

Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.

Nitrogenised Superphosphate, for barley, wheat, oats, and all top dressings.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

MALDEN ISLAND PHOSPHATIC GUANO, price £7 per ton, at the Stores, Walker's Wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

PHOSPHO-GUANO, the true Farmers' friend, suitable for root, grain, and green crops. EIGHT POUNDS a ton, bags included. ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO CO.'S Depot, 477, George-street.

R. NOTT, Agent.

Sample bags at 8s. each.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL and PARAFFINE CO. (limited).—Depot, 477, George-street. The price of the Star brand oil, which is equal to the best imported, is reduced from this date. Wholesale dealers and country storekeepers supplied with the same either in cases or hogsheads. R. NOTT, Agent.

VIRGINIA TWIST TOBACCO.—Cable Brand.—The undersigned having been appointed by Messrs. Alexander Cameron and Co., Richmond, U.S., Sole Agents in New South Wales for their "Cable" Twist brand, beg to notify that they will shortly be in receipt of regular shipments from those celebrated manufacturers of the above, and also of their approved 10's and ½-lb. tobaccos.

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

Sydney, 27th February, 1867.

LEA AND PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRIN'S SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrin have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRIN'S Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Agents—MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney; JOHN LEE and CO., Maitland.

AT THE solicitation of a large number of customers the undersigned purposes, for their greater convenience, to OPEN the Premises, 62, Clarence-street, as a BRANCH STORE, for the SALE of Hardware suitable for shipbuilders, engineers, gasfitters, builders, and cabinet-makers; also, Nails of all kinds, Window Glass, &c., &c. He also takes this opportunity of thanking the general public for the large amount of support he has received during the last twenty years, and trusts that the moderate prices charged, combined with the utmost exertion to keep suitable goods, he will continue to merit the same as heretofore. The business will be conducted under the style of J. MACINTOSH and CO.

62, Clarence-street, March 20th, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. C. RENWICK,
(late of 275, Pitt-street),

(the Sale is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, 27th March, having taken more time to re-mark at the reduced prices than was at first anticipated), having purchased at a very large discount the Stock and Lease of the premises formerly occupied by Coutin and Griffiths, 86, King-street, will offer the same on

WEDNESDAY, 27th March,

together with his own Stock (about £5000 worth), which has been removed from 275, Pitt-street. The Stock consists of about

£8000 worth of

GOOD, USEFUL, AND SEASONABLE DRAPERY,

and in order to meet heavy engagements the goods will be offered at such prices as will ensure the object in view, namely,

A SPEEDY SALE.

W. C. R., in thus announcing his removal, would thank those who have so liberally patronised him in Pitt-street, and would remind the general public that this is

A GENUINE CLEARING SALE,

and that the same attention and civility which have been so successfully carried out in Pitt-street, will be strictly adhered to here also.

The business will be conducted on

CASH PRINCIPLES ONLY,

to enable W. C. R. to buy for cash, and take the discounts, thus enabling him to buy as cheap as any other house in the trade, and as the system of

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS

will be carried out also, combined with the very large discount at which the Stock has been bought, W. C. R. can confidently assure the general public of advantages in purchasing which are seldom offered.

The Sale will commence on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, and continue for ONE MONTH ONLY.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street (formerly Coutin and Griffiths).

TO THE LADIES.—Richly worked broad Petticoat flouncings and insertions, only 1s. 11d., and 2s. 6d., invoiced double the money; rich edgings and insertions, from 6½d.; choice wide flouncings, from 10½d. The largest and cheapest stock of needlework in Sydney. Real Tortoiseshell Tatting Shuttles, only 1s. E. C. CREE, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

GREAT REDUCTION IN ALL KINDS OF DRAPERY AT J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.

3000 pieces brown winsey, reduced from 1s to 6½d
Splendid long shawls, reduced to 15s 6d—J. WETHERILL.
1739 pieces printed muslin, reduced from 1s 3d to 7½d
All colours in thibet cloths, reduced from 2s 6d to 1s 0½d
1941 children's leghorn hats, 1s 0½d—J. WETHERILL.
Llama and thibet long shawls, reduced from 40s to 12s 6d
767 pieces linen diapers less than English cost
Parachutes and ladies umbrellas, 4s 9d, reduced from 12s 6d
1327 pieces coburg, reduced to 7½d—J. WETHERILL.
Hollands, sheetings, calicos, all reduced in prices
1768 pieces mosquito net, 9½d—J. WETHERILL.
Dress materials all reduced in price
1301 new shapes in bonnets at fabulous prices.
J. WETHERILL, 235, Pitt-street.

AUTUMN EXPOSITION.

First display of dresses, dress materials, train robes, French merinos, French llamas, silk-warp wincys, striped alhambras, millinery bonnets, hats, feathers, flowers, plumes, ribbons, velvets, silks, shawls, &c.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and Co., 390, George-street.

March 1st, 1867.

ACCOUCHEMENT BELTS, Nursing Stays, waterproof sheeting, nursing aprons; infants' robes, 6s 11d., cashmere cloths, 15s 6d; squares, 16s 6d; hoods, 3s 11d; frocks, 5s 11d; petticoats, 4s 11d; night gowns, 2s 11d; monthly gowns, 3s 11d; lawn shirts, 12½d; bibs, 12½d; swathes, 6d; flannel petticoats, 2s 11d; pinafores, 10½d; nursery diaper, 3s 11d; violet powder, 1s 6d; girls' drawers, 1s 11d; chemises, 1s 11d; night dresses, 3s 11d; boys' drawers, 1s 11d, and every article in outfitting at reasonable prices, at Mrs. WAY'S, 263 and 265, Pitt-street.

MISS THYNNE (from Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope's),
MILLINERY, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hill's-buildings, 162, King-street.

Miss THYNNE respectfully invites ladies to inspect her large stock of ELEGANT MILLINERY, in all the NEWEST STYLES, which she is selling at prices far below those hitherto charged for a similar class of goods. Also, a large assortment of the newest shapes in Leghorn, Tuscan, and Dunstable Straw Hats, just arrived.

Ladies' outfits at shortest notice.
Children's dresses and baby linen, in great variety.
Bercesunettes and baskets, richly trimmed, &c.
N.B.—Country and family orders executed on the most liberal terms.

HOBSON and WHITING'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—These wonderfully useful and indispensable articles are to be procured in perfection from 4ds the half-dozen. 3, Hunter-street.

CLOTHING, Wholesale, "Axe Brand best value for money" is the trade mark of FAVELL and FOUSEFIELD, 12, St. Mary Axe, London. For patterns, or further information, application must be made to the above address only.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials.

Californian pulu
Hair
Fibre
Flax.

Mattresses cleaned by steam.

W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—W. REASON has just imported from America a newly invented MACHINE for cleaning and remaking Mattresses; it thoroughly cleanses, and at the same time recurls the hair. Mattresses can be renovated and returned the same day. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

Whatever the people in Sydney will do
While the squatters cut off their supplies,
Which lately appears to be coming so true
That butchers must all make a rise?
M'Carroll himself, as is known in the town,
Can't bear the word "rise" in his bill;
But how can he possibly keep the price down,
If the squatters go on this way still?
While they hold back their beef they make way for the sheep,
Which they do not appear to see yet,
And people in town to mutton must keep,
For beef very soon they'll not get.
With a season like this it amounts to a shame
To want greater prices from town,
But let them remember themselves they will blame,
When they see all the prices come down!

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton	3½d	Round beef, cooked	5d
Fore ditto ditto	2½d	German sausage	5d
By whole or half sheep	3d	Black pudding	3d
Mutton chops	4d	Beef sausage	3d
Rump steaks	4d	Pork ditto	6d
Beef steaks	3d	Legs of pork	6½d
Boiling beef	2d	Loins of pork	7d
Corn beef	2d	Veal	6d
Ribs of roasting beef	3d	Suet	8d
Sirloin ditto	4d	White pudding	6d
Spice beef	5d	Ox tongues	1s 6d each.

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern.
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolloomooloo.
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
Botany, near Hollinshed's.
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house.
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

IMMENSE SAVING.—Gentlemen can have their Clothes thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and altered, or own materials fashionably made up, at J. MAXWELL'S, Tailor, Castlereagh-street, two doors south of King-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.

LADIES' White Kid BOOTS, M. H., just landed. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

LADIES' White Kid, E.S., M.H., guaranteed strongly sewn. CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-st.

LADIES' White Marsala BOOTS, M.H., in all sizes. CALLAGHAN and SON.

TO LADIES.—White Kid and White Marcella BOOTS, in beautiful condition. COCKS, Geo.-st.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED BRUSHWARE.—The UNDERSIGNED begs to intimate that he is now Manufacturing all kinds of Plain and Fancy Brushware, Machine Brushes, &c., at his Manufactory, York-street. M. M'MAHON, 410, George-street, next City Bank. N.B.—Orders promptly attended to.

WIGS, £1 12s 6d; Fronts, Frizzets, and Ringlets, cheaper than ever, at Professor BURNETT'S, the celebrated Wigmaker, and author of "Treatment of the Human Hair," No. 563, George-street South.

WILCOX and GIBBS' CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.—The large and increasing sales of this machine entitle it to the high position it has attained. It will do all kinds of fancy and embroidery work; also hem, fell, gather, bind, braid, tuck, and quilt, and without alteration of tension will sew from ONE thickness of the finest cambric to THIRTY thicknesses of shirting.

Every machine guaranteed for twelve months.

B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SINGER and Co.'s Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINES at greatly reduced prices. The cheapest and best of all sewing machines.

STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—One of the engines worked in the office of this journal for several years, being replaced by one of greater power, is offered at a reasonable price. Apply to Mr. BARNES, Engineer, HERALD Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A good horse, buggy, and harness, complete
20 country horses of various descriptions
Waggons, buggies, spring carts, drays, harness, &c.

Tuesday's General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Saddle and harness horses
Vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

New No-top Buggy.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A new no-top buggy.

Pair Horses, Buggy and Harness.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by J. Pearce, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

Pair buggy horses, 4 and 5 years old, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness, and quiet
Also, a nearly new single-seated hooded buggy and plated harness.

☞ Now on view.

Broken and unbroken Horses, from the Crookwell.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. George Bearchell to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock,

25 head broken and unbroken horses.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by R. F. Sigg, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, 28th instant, at 2 o'clock,

40 head broken and unbroken horses, in good condition, adapted for draught and coaching purposes.

Broken-in Horses.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by G. H. Thorne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock,

30 head well-bred horses, all broken in to saddle and some to harness, amongst them are some well adapted for buggy pairs.

Light Phaeton, Horse, and Harness; Hackney Child's Pony, and Basket Panniers.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Dr. Lander to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 12 o'clock,

A bay gelding, about 15¼ hands high, thoroughly quiet in harness and a good phaeton horse
A showy bay gelding, broken to saddle, a good hackney, and perfectly quiet
A very small dappled grey pony, thoroughly quiet, and accustomed to children; also a pair of basket panniers
A neat hooded phaeton, either for one or two horses, very light, and built by Messrs. Vesey and Co., of Bath, England
Also, a set of plated double harness.

Valuable Imported Stud Horses.

To Breeders in New South Wales and the adjacent colonies.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Ward, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 30th April, at 12 o'clock,

The magnificent imported coaching stallion DENMARK. Colour, a rich dark bay, with black points, 17 hands high, and one of the finest stallions in existence.
The powerful imported waggon stallion, SHAKESPEARE, a roan horse, 17 hands high, with short legs, immense muscular power, and excellent temper.
☞ Pedigrees and full particulars at the Bazaar.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,

300 very prime fat wedders.

GO. M. PITT has received instructions from Charles E. Wilkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at his yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
The noted Ace of Clubs brand.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. W. Colliss to sell by auction, at the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock,

100 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Butchers. Butchers.

MR. B. THOMSON has received instructions from Mr. Lovedale to sell by auction, at his Yards, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

300 prime fat wethers, in lots, just arrived per steam

SALES BY AUCTION.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Flannels, Winceys, Clothing, &c.

Now landing ex Maid of Judah.

THURSDAY, 28,
FRIDAY, 29.

At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of winter goods, now landing.
Particulars on Wednesday.

At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

By order of the Official Assignee.

TUESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock.

In Insolvent Estates.
Gold Lever Watches, Alberts, Rings, Lockets
Silver Forks, Spoons, &c., &c. Also,
12 Oil Paintings—Portraits of the Revs. Drs. Lang and Woolley, Landscapes, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At the residence of J. D. Smith, Esq., No. 162, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

Useful Household Furniture and effects
Glass, China, Electroplate
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Choice Engravings
Pier Glasses
Ornaments
Brussels Carpets
Handsome Sideboard
Wardrobes
Chests of Drawers, and
Useful Sundries.

To Furniture Buyers and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. D. Smith, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, 162, Palmer-street, between William and Stanley streets, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

COIR WARPS and LINES,
4 to 10 inch.
COIR YARN.

For Unreserved and Positive Sale by Auction at Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.'s Old Stores, George-street North, opposite the Mariners' Church.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell by auction, at their old stores, as above, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 3 o'clock,
45 coils coir rope, viz.,
12 7 9 2 10 1 1 1 2 coils
10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5½, 5, 4½, 4 inches
5 tons coir yarn.
The above are worth the especial attention of ship chandlers, steam-tug proprietors, and others, being for unreserved sale.
Orders to inspect can be obtained from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., or the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock.

At Woodstock Hall, Paddington,
The residence of M. Sentis, French Consul.

Highly important sale by auction of
Superb Works of Art
Carved Oak Dining-room Furniture
Silver Plate
Richly Cut Glass
Drawing-room Furniture, of the newest designs
Superb Oblique Trichord Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Thebault
Carriage
Horse and Harness, &c.
Catalogues of which will be issued two days prior to the sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from M. Sentis, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his residence, Woodstock Hall, Paddington, on THURSDAY, March 28th,
The whole of his very beautiful household furniture and effects, consisting of
Set richly cut table glassware, for 40 persons
Large handsome dinner service, for 48 persons
Dessert service, richly painted and gilt, for 48 persons
Tea and coffee services, very elegant
Glass dessert services
Ice jugs, coffee percolaters.
SILVER PLATE.
Handsome epergne
Elaborate candelabra
Dishcovers
Side dishes, &c., &c.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Very beautiful ormulu bronze and marble timepiece
Pair candelabra, to match
Carved gilt pier glasses
Consol table and glass
Various beautiful bronzes and ornaments
Magnificent oblique trichord cottage pianoforte, 7 octaves, by Thibault, Paris—a superb instrument
Massive drawing-room suite, in rosewood, covered in crimson silk damask, consisting of 6 small chairs, 6 stuffed back chairs, 4 arm chairs, 2 ladies' chairs, 1 settee, with loose covers
Buhl inlaid cabinet
Card and occasional tables
Brussels carpets, &c.
Flowers and vases.
DINING-ROOM.
Massive carved oak dining-room suite, consisting of—
20 chairs
Telescope table 18 feet long
Very beautiful sideboard
Dumb waiter
6 foot stools
LIBRARY.
Handsome bookcase, Spanish mahogany with plate glass doors
Mahogany escritoire, &c.
2 small bookcases
Books, chairs, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Iron and brass bedsteads
Wardrobes, chests of drawers
Washstands, &c.
STABLES.
First-class bay horse, quiet to ride or drive, and good in single or double harness
Well-built carriage for one or two horses
Silver-mounted harness, &c.
Terms, cash.
On view on Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of 10 and 5 each day.

For Positive Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

The fine Barque
RANGOON.
Also
561 Tons Coal.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
The barque
RANGOON,
374 tons register, but carries 560 tons, on a draught of 16 feet 10 inches. She was built at Sunderland, of the best materials, is copper fastened, well found in anchors, chains, sails, and every description of stores. She was thoroughly overhauled and repaired last year by Messrs. Hely and Harper (and others), at a cost of £600, and is a really desirable vessel, well suited for either foreign or intercolonial trade.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her as she now lies in Neutral Bay.
Inventory in course of preparation.
561 TONS SMALL COAL, now on board the Rangoon, will be sold immediately after the vessel, and the buyer will have the option of accepting an offer (which is held by the vendors) of 12s 6d per ton, delivered at Wallaroo.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Large and Valuable Library of New and Popular Works, handsomely bound.

To Librarians and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
Without reserve, about
1700 volumes well-bound books.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Clergymen and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
A number of valuable Biblical Works, such as Barrow's, Hooker's, Hopkins', Cave's, Campbell's, Prideaux's Morning Exercises, Cripplegate, Chalmers', with Penny Cyclopædia, 27 vols., and numerous miscellaneous Works.
The property of a clergyman leaving the colony.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professional Gentlemen and others.

Magnificent Semi-grand Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, in handsome walnut wood case, cost 200 guineas.
For Unreserved Sale.
The property of a gentleman leaving for England.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell
The above.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

To Pigeon Fanciers and others.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

One of the Largest and most Valuable Collection of Fancy Pigeons in the Australian Colonies, consisting of
Black, Silver, Dun, and Blue Carriers
Pouters and Pouting Horsemen
Almond Tumblers
White Tumblers
Mottled Tumblers
Red, Dun, Blue and Silver Beards and Baldheads
Black, Red, Yellow, and White Jacobins
Antwerp Carriers
Blue Dragons
White and Black Fantails
Spanish Runts
And other varieties too numerous to advertise.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George street, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

ON VIEW on TUESDAY.

Preliminary Notice.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
On an early day.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
54 Handsome Carved Gilt Pier Glasses,
Ex Flying Spur, and
16 Cases Choice Colebrookdale Castings.
Consisting of
Hall Tables
Garden Seats and Chairs
Flower Stands
Brackets
Statuettes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by action, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The above.
Terms, cash.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, March 26th.

First-class Household Furniture and Effects
China, Glass, Earthenware
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from —— Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, St. Leonards, North Shore (opposite F. Lord, Esq.'s) THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock precisely (in consequence of his intended departure for England per Sobraon),
The whole of his superior furniture and effects, comprising—
DRAWING-ROOM.
Handsome walnut wood drawing-room suite, viz.—couch, 6 chairs, 2 easy chairs, and 2 ottomans, covered in green rep
Walnut wood octagonal table, pair card tables
Gilt frame chimney glass, 50 x 40
Handsome Brussels carpet (nearly new) and hearthrug
Steel fender and fireirons
Cromo lithographs, ornaments, curtains, &c.
DINING-ROOMS.
2 superior enclosed sideboards
Oval telescope dining table
Couch in haircloth
Cane-seat chairs
Cut glassware, china, dinner service, &c.
BEDROOMS.
Brass and iron bedsteads
Horsehair mattresses, palliasses, feather pillows, &c.
Chests of drawers
Washstands and fittings
Dressing tables, towel horses
Cane-seat chairs.
HALL.
Hat and umbrella stands
Stair carpets, oilcloth, &c.
KITCHENS, &c.
Cooking stove and fittings
Dresser, table, chairs, safe
Holloware, dish covers, &c.
Hogskin saddle and bridle
Lady's ditto ditto
Garden tools
And a variety of useful household requisites.
Can be viewed on Monday, and further particulars may be had from the auctioneers, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

Unredeemed Pledges.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 283, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Joseph Sly, pawnbroker, Bridge-street, as advertised in the HERALD of 16th and 23rd, and the EMPIRE of the 20th.
Clothing at 11, and jewellery at 2 o'clock sharp.

Cigars and Tobacco.

For Positive Sale at the Australian Bond.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases, each 10 M. Manila cheroots
4 ditto, ditto, cigars
10 boxes, Lorillard's 10's tobacco
9 ditto twist tobacco
1 half-tierce Carrier Dove twist
4 ditto Gilman and Mallony's twist
4 quarter-tierces Challenge twist.
Terms, liberal.

Ginger Brandy.

Ex Windward.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock,
10 puncheons ginger brandy
216 casks and octaves ditto.
Now landed, and stored at the Australian Bond.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Ginger Brandy.

Ex Eastward Ho.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Eastward Ho.
509 quarter-casks ginger brandy.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

FINE TABLE POTATOES.

Entire Cargo of the Brig Moa, from Auckland.

Arrived on MONDAY, and now discharging at the Grafton Wharf.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. J. Wright and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 27th, at half-past 10 sharp,
The entire portion of the cargo of the brig Moa, from Auckland, consisting of
162 tons prime potatoes,
In small bags of about a bushel each.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Reported equal to the lot sold on Saturday last.
Field's London Stout.
In fine condition.
For sale to close a consignment.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
35 hogsheads Field's London stout.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Fresh Herrings, in Tins; Herrings, in Bulk, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
NL in diamond.
4 half-barrels herrings
3 firkins ditto
4 cases, each 200 1lb. tins, herrings
2 cases, 1 and 2lbs. Findon haddocks.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Mortlake Pale Ale, in bulk.
A small Trial Shipment.

For Positive Sale, to close a consignment.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.
20 hogsheads Mortlake pale ale (recent brew).
Terms at sale.

Fine Grain Sporting Powder.

In an Assigned Estate.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Now lying in the magazine on Goat Island,
3 casks, each 48 lbs., rifle ½ lbs.
1 ditto, each 48 lbs., ditto 1 lb.
1 ditto, each 48 lbs., glass 1 lb.
2 cases, each 48 lbs., diamond ½ lbs.
1 ditto, each 48 lbs., ditto 1 lb.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Carlisle Ale.

A Prime Parcel of Pale Ale, equal to any brand in the market,

Just landed.
For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
30 hogsheads superior Carlisle pale ale.
In prime condition.
Only now landing.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal.

Fine Yellow and Ration Sugars.

In small mats.
Balance of the shipment.

To close accounts.

Under instructions from the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
35 tons fine yellow and ration sugars.
In small mats.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal.

Grocers' Tinfoil Tea Paper.
Ex Sobraon.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock,
4 cases of the above costly paper.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

Ex Maid of Judah.

New shipment of
Prime Provisions
and
First-class Fruits.

Now about to be landed.
Under instructions from the importers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
478 packages preserved provisions and fruits.
Said to be the selections of the season in the London market.
Full particulars in slips.
Terms, liberal.

Ex Windward.

Kerosene Oil.
Now landing.
For colour, illuminating power, and every advantage studied by the trade, not to be equalled by any in the market.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
480 cases kerosene oil (Crystal brand), each 2 tins 4 gallons.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

Important and Positive Sale
of the Cargo of
FINEST MAURITIUS SUGARS,
Ex Fanny Nicholson.

Under instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

Without exception the most superior descriptions in the market for unreserved sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Fanny Nicholson, comprising the
FINEST SAMPLES
of
MAURITIUS SUGARS
Ever offered in this market, as under:—
M—432 small mats finest white snowdrop
P— 43 bags ditto ditto
K—228 ditto ditto
D— 97 ditto ditto
N—386 ditto fine crystals
G— 44 ditto finest counter
E—247 ditto finest straw crystal
A— 64 ditto ditto
Z—163 ditto grainy yellow crystal
R—121 ditto fine white counter
T—173 ditto ditto
V—128 ditto ditto
O— 12 ditto fine yellow crystal
S— 70 ditto finest white counter
U— 25 ditto ditto
H—247 ditto fine yellow counter
I— 60 ditto medium counter
L— 98 ditto yellow ditto.
Samples now at the rooms.
Terms, liberal.

California Wheat.

Balance of an excellent Shipment.
For Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Alger's Stores, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
2500 bushels, more or less, California wheat.
In lots to suit purchasers.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Fancy Goods
Jewellery
Perfumery, &c.
Of the latest styles and fashions.

Landing ex Maid of Judah.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock,
78 cases of fancy goods, jewellery, perfumery, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be given in morning's issue.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Books.

A selection shipped per Sovereign of India, and now landing.
For Positive Sale.
By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 29th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
14 cases of late standard works, in every department of literature.
Catalogues in course of publication.

Preliminary Notice.

Galvanized Iron
Ditto Tiles
Paints
White Lead, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers
To Painters
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Trueman's Bottled Stout.
Bottled by R. Porter and Co.

Pints and Quarts.
335 Cases.

Ex Golden Spur, Shakespeare, Vernon, and Annie Archbell.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

Highly important to
Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Storekeepers
Speculators
Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
WM&Co over GS,
15 cases Truman's stout, each 4 dozen quarts
9 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
WM&Co over SE,
70 ditto ditto ditto, each 4 dozen quarts
37 ditto ditto ditto, each 6 dozen pints.
WM&Co over VN,
64 ditto ditto ditto, 4 dozen quarts
40 ditto ditto ditto, 6 dozen pints.
WM&Co over AA,
60 ditto ditto ditto, 4 dozen quarts
40 ditto ditto ditto, 6 dozen pints.
Terms, cash.

Bass's Pyramid Ale,
Bottled by White and Co.

30 Casks.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Empress, ———, master, from London.
Damaged.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
30 casks Bass's pyramid ale, bottled by White and Co., each 4 dozen, quarts.
Terms, cash.

Amontillado Sherry.

4 Butts.
Ex Jason.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
4 butts Amontillado sherry.
With reserve.
Terms at sale.

To Grocers and Storekeepers.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
By order of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Messrs. Molison and Black,
50 cases salad oil
20 ditto mustard
20 kegs pearl barley
20 cases groats
5 ditto chocolate
30 ditto chicory, 2 cwt. each, in tins
25 casks carbonate of soda
5 cases tartaric acid
40 quarter-kegs, each 24 lbs., of FFF glazed gunpowder.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS IN BOND.

IN THE ESTATE OF MESSRS. MOLISON AND BLACK.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

T. W. BOWDEN has received instructions from the Official Assignee, J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of March, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Certificates of the following importations direct to themselves of wines, spirits, and beer, viz.,
A 205—15 hogsheads Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s stout, ex Dilawur
Ex Lady Octavia,
Z 165—24 hogsheads port wine
V 169—1 hogshead ditto
C 166—220 cases port wine, 1 dozen each
W 169—1 hogshead brandy
B 166—1 hogshead ditto
Y 165—4 quarter-casks sherry.
Ex Harlow,
L 187—48 quarters sherry
M 187—1 pipe and 20 quarter-casks port
C 188—8 quarter-casks port
L 187—8 quarter-casks and 1 hogshead sherry.
V 194—14 quarter casks brandy ex Nineveh.
At same time will be sold the following duty paid goods in store:—
20 cases bottled ale and porter
19 cases Barclay's porter
31 ditto Bass's ale
47 casks ale and porter, pints and quarts
1 quarter-cask fine sherry
20 dozen ditto bottled ditto
24 cases sauterne, 1 dozen each.
As this sale will be without any reserve, and for cash, the auctioneer invites intending purchasers to try the samples, which will be ready for inspection a few days before the sale.

Potato Forks, Shovels, Chaff Cutters, Churns, &c.

To Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case potato forks
1 ditto Collins's shovels
1 ditto patent
1 ditto churns
2 cases maize sowing machines
2 casks pumps
3 cases chaff cutters.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1867.

Important and Extensive Sale by Auction of
Earthenware
China
Glassware.

Now landing ex Sovereign of India.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, April 2nd, 1867, at 11,
150 packages, comprising
EARTHENWARE.
Bowls and saucers, fancy
Bowls, assorted sizes
Plates, assorted
Dishes, ditto
Jugs, in sets
Bar lock jugs
Toilet sets, white, gold, coloured and gold
Ditto, fancy enamelled, assorted, &c.
Jugs and basins, &c., &c.
CHINA.
White and gold breakfast bowls and saucers
Ditto ditto plates
Assorted packages W. and G. ware
Blue sprig breakfast ware.
DINNER WARE.
Fancy and gold dinner sets.
GLASS.
Cruets, 3 and 4 hole frames
Mustards
Salts
Tumblers, half-pint
Ditto, 7 to quart
Wines
Decanters
Sweetmeat dishes
Sugars and butters, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Enamelled Horse Hides
Hogskins
Girths, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

To Saddlers
Storekeepers
Coachmakers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, March 26th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases enamelled hides
1 case japanned winker middlings
1 ditto ditto bridle splits
1 ditto prime japanned belt roans No. 1 belt hides
1 ditto stained hogskins best ditto
Polished loose rings and snaffles
Girths, stirrups, stirrup leathers
Chamois skins, girth rollers
Buckles, &c.
Terms at sale.

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The ALBION HOTEL and two SHOPS, corner of ELIZABETH-STREET and CAMPBELL-STREET.

A DWELLING-HOUSE, RILEY-STREET, opposite Hill's-terrace; and two HOUSES in CROWN-LANE, at the Rear.

TITLES Unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March,
The following valuable freehold properties,
The Albion Hotel, at the junction of Elizabeth-street and Campbell-street, built of brick on stone foundations; containing bar, three parlours, three bedrooms, and large attic, with kitchen, and cellar; now licensed to Mr. William Potter. The two shops and dwelling-houses adjoining the above, each built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, and containing four rooms, kitchen, and cellar; now in the occupation of Mr. Wolfe, butcher, and Mr. Hutchinson, baker.
House in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite Hill's-terrace, built of brick on stone foundation; and now occupied by Mrs. Jones.
Two houses in Crown-lane, at the rear of the above, built of brick on stone foundation, each containing four rooms.

FLORA DALE,
situate on SWAINE'S CREEK, LANE COVE, the property of Mr. John Bryson, comprising HOMESTEAD, with 30 ACRES of LAND, and ORCHARD.
Title, unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 27th March,
All that parcel of land situate at Swaine's Creek, Lane Cove, about 4½ miles distant from Billy Blue's Point, North Shore, and known as
FLORA DALE,
containing 30 acres, more or less; about 4 acres of which are enclosed with paling fence, all cleared and planted as an ORCHARD, with apples, pears, oranges, peaches, Lisbon lemons, &c., &c., a further portion of about 2 acres are under grass. On the land is a WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, with shingle roof, bricknogged and plastered, containing 6 rooms and kitchen; and storehouse, and small dairy detached.
This is really a snug and valuable little property, and particularly worth the attention of those who, having moderate means, are desirous of securing a GOOD and PAYING INVESTMENT.

HIGHLY VALUABLE SALE OF SQUATTING PROPERTY.
In the Wide Bay District, Queensland.

That Choice
SHEEP STATION,
known as
GUTCHY,
About 28 miles' distant from Maryborough.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Executors in the Estate of the late Hugh Graham, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 9th April, at 11 o'clock,
THAT VERY CHOICE SHEEP STATION, known as GUTCHY, situated in the Wide Bay district, Queensland, and distant about 28 miles from Maryborough, comprising
FIFTY SQUARE MILES OF GOOD PASTORAL COUNTRY.
With GUTCHY will be sold 9260 Sheep (more or less), as follows:—
1000 maiden ewes
2060 ewes, 2 to 3 years old
2000 ewes, old and full-mouth
1800 weaned wedder lambs
800 wedders, 1 to 3 years old
1600 weaned ewe lambs.
The improvements consist of a 5-roomed house built of hardwood, with men's huts, out-offices, and woolshed, a grazing PADDOCK, embracing an area of about 400 acres, and a CULTIVATION PADDOCK, of about 30 acres, with a well-laid-out prolific GARDEN.
Also, 5 out-stations, with huts and yards, hurdles, rge washpool, and all requisites for the efficient working of the station.
Working bullocks, dray, woolpress, &c., &c., to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
The wool of the HG brand from the stations of the late Mr. Graham is well known to have always commanded the highest price in the Sydney market; and the Auctioneers are, therefore, not required to make any comment as to the superior quality of the sheep now offered for sale.
Terms, at sale; or, on application, to
MORT and CO.

NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE and GARDEN,
PIPER-STREET, WOOLLAHRA,
between Moncur and Denison streets, and close to the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at the corner of Piper and Ocean streets.

Terms at sale.

MR. GORMAN has been instructed by the Proprietor, Mr. Joseph Peaker, to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, 183, Pitt-street, adjoining Mort's-buildings, on TUESDAY, 2nd April, at 11 o'clock,
A very NEAT VERANDAH COTTAGE of three rooms, with detached wash-house and other conveniences.
The cottage is built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roof. The wash-house is a wooden building with brick chimney. They occupy a block of land having
42 feet to Piper-street
109 feet in depth, and
42 feet to a reserved lane at the rear,
being a portion of the Point Piper Estate held on 99 years' lease, having 90 years still to run, at an annual ground rent of £8.
This is really a very nice little property. The cottage is well built, and at a trifling cost a couple of rooms might be added, thus materially increasing the accommodation. The land is planted with SHRUBS and FRUIT TREES, and has a VEGETABLE GARDEN, and there is a CAPITAL WELL of PURE WATER, yielding a constant supply. A considerable portion of the Piper-street frontage is vacant, giving ample space for the ERECTION of ANOTHER HOUSE, with back entrance to both premises from the lane at the rear.

ON MONDAY NEXT.

ELSWICK HOUSE,

A First-class Family Mansion, containing 15 rooms, exclusive of kitchen, servants' rooms, store-rooms, and other conveniences, together with FOURTEEN ACRES of highly improved PARK GROUNDS, fronting the Parramatta Road, about THREE MILES FROM SYDNEY, and a few minutes' walk from the
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION.

TERMS.—One-third cash; residue at 7 per cent.

CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained on application at the Rooms.

Sale on the ground, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April next (by Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, at their Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at the hour of half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon), pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in a certain cause wherein EMMA ELIZABETH WARDEN, an infant, by THOMAS GEORGE WARDEN, her next friend, is Plaintiff, and SAMUEL PHILIP BAILEY, ALBERT WILLIAM EDWARD BASSAN, and DAVID BRUCE HUTCHINSON are Defendants: The sheep station or run known as WAMBRAMONA, near Nundle, together with the sheep, cattle, and horses thereon depasturing, and all appurtenances thereto. Particulars whereof may be shortly had at the office of the Master in Equity, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney; of Mr. THOMAS ICETON, Solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney; of Messrs. ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Solicitors, the Exchange-buildings, Sydney; of Mr. FREDERIC KENYON, the Receiver on the station; and of Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, the Auctioneers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Dated this 22nd day of March, 1867.
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Master in Equity.
THOMAS ICETON, plaintiff's solicitor, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE,
on the ground.

MONDAY, 1st April.

THE ELSWICK ESTATE.
(Petersham Railway Station,)
Re-subdivided.
230 ACRES, extending from the Parramatta Road to Long Cove Bay, including
The first-class family mansion,
ELSWICK HOUSE,
with Grounds, containing 14 acres on the Parramatta Road, laid out as Park, Shrubbery, Garden, Orchard, &c., &c.
The residue comprises beautifully-situated
VILLA SITES,
containing from 2 to 6 acres each, fronting Parramatta, Balmain, and other good roads, 1 chain wide. Several of these sites are portions of the old gardens and shrubberies, and on some of them are commodious buildings, including the gardener's residence, extensive ranges of stabling, and other out-offices.

The whole of this celebrated estate has been re-subdivided, to meet the views of all classes of buyers, and will be
POSITIVELY SOLD,
to close the accounts of the
ESTATE OF THE LATE
JAMES NORTON, ESQ.,

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision, also CARDS TO VIEW ELSWICK HOUSE, may be obtained at the Rooms.

Terms of sale—One-third cash; residue may remain secured by mortgage for a term of years at 7 per cent.

Title.—Full particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Norton and Barker, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Executors of the will of the late James Norton, Esq., to sell by public auction,
ON THE GROUND,
MONDAY, 1st April,
at 12 o'clock.
The whole of that valuable, favourably-situated property,
THE ELSWICK ESTATE,
PETERSHAM.
Subdivided as per plan.
SECTION 1.—Lot 1 comprises Elswick House and grounds, of an area of 14 ACRES fronting the Parramatta Road and Norton-street.
THE HOUSE is a most substantial, commodious family mansion, built of brick on stone foundations, containing the following accommodation:—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
Main hall, 27 x 15
Drawing-room, 27 x 17
Dining-room, 28¼ x 16¼
Nursery, 23 x 20
Breakfast-room, 18 x 13
Library, 18 x 13
Storeroom, china closet, butler's pantry with iron safe for plate.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR.
Five good bedrooms, 2 dressing-rooms, and patent water closet.
ON THE SECOND OR ATTIC FLOOR.
3 bedrooms.
ON THE BASEMENT.
Spacious cellarage.
The whole of these premises are in good tenantable order. The cellarage and foundations are of massive masonry. The cellars, about 9 feet high, well drained, flagged, and very extensive, and the walls of the house 18-inch brick work. Flagged verandahs, 10 feet wide, are round three sides. In the courtyard, and attached to the house by a covered way, is a large brick building, which includes the kitchen, laundry, and servants' apartments.
THE GROUNDS (14 acres) are beautifully laid out as a park, with carriage drive, and include several acres of garden and luxuriant shrubbery of choice trees.
LOTS 2 to 11 contain each from 2 to 5 acres, fronting the Parramatta Road, Elswick, Marion, and Norton streets.
They are all more or less improved, being mostly portions of the orchard, vineyard, and cleared paddocks of the estate. On Lot 6 (4½ acres) is a good dwelling-house, formerly the gardener's residence. Lot 10 (4½ acres) will include very extensive stabling, coach-houses, loose boxes, sheds, &c., surrounding a large courtyard, the whole of which covers about an acre of land. On Lot 11 is a brick-built cottage of 6 rooms.
SECTION 2.—10 lots containing each about 4 acres, fronting Allen, Norton, Elswick, and Marion streets. On 9 is a Cottage Residence.
SECTION 3.—12 lots, each from 2½ to 4 acres, fronting the Parramatta and Balmain Roads and Norton streets.
SECTION 4.—14 lots, each 2 to 4 acres, fronting the Parramatta Road and Elswick-street.
SECTION 5.—5 lots, each about 5 acres adjoining the Helsarmel Estate, the property of G. W. Lord, Esq.

The Estate has been subdivided in a most liberal manner for purchasers, the whole of the roads are 66 feet wide, a public approach is provided to the waters of Long Cove, and where practicable purchasers will be allowed the option of increasing the area of the several sites.

ELSWICK is admitted to be without exception the CHOICEST SUBURBAN ESTATE of Sydney. It is only a FEW MINUTES' WALK from the PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION, and about 3 MILES by a GOOD ROAD from the CITY. The position is elevated, and the land delightfully undulating; the greater number of the sites commanding CHARMING VIEWS of the RURAL PICTURESQUE SCENERY of the surrounding country.
The soil generally is superior, and adapted for orchard and vine culture, in some portions of the Estate it is very rich, and would be suitable for market gardens.
ELSWICK HOUSE with its beautiful PARK GROUNDS is one of the most secluded yet pleasantly retired residences in the colony. Its great accommodation, eligible healthy position, and the large area of highly improved grounds which surround it, will attract the attention of those seeking a FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN FAMILY MANSION. It is also admirably adapted for a DENOMINATIONAL SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT in connection with the University, from which it is only distant about a mile. The House and a small portion of the land surrounding it is at present let to the Rev. W. SCOTT on a lease expiring at the end of this month at a nominal rent of £250 per annum. Waiting the disposal of the property a low rent for this portion was accepted by the trustees that immediate possession could be given to the purchaser.

It is only necessary to state in conclusion that the whole MUST BE REALISED to place the executors in a position to carry out the trusts of the will of the late Mr. Norton, therefore special attention is directed to the opportunity for securing on LIBERAL TERMS a portion of this POPULAR AND VERY DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY.
With the aid of lithographic plans obtainable on application, purchasers will be enabled to identify without difficulty each lot of the estate on the ground.

SURRY HILLS.

Foveaux-street and Norton-lane.

Two Cottage Residences, No. 17 and 19, Norton-lane, and vacant Allotment of Land in Foveaux-street.

In one or two lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of 40 feet to Norton-lane, a few feet from Foveaux-street, on which are two substantial verandah cottages, Nos. 17 and 19, principally built of stone, containing each 4 rooms, with yards, &c., at the rear; water laid on. Also, a vacant allotment abutting on the above, having 21 feet frontage to Foveaux-street.
This is a really good investment in one of the most improving portions of the city. It will be sold either in one or two lots to suit buyers.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 25th March, 1867.

DANGAR AND OTHERS v. JOSEPH FOOTS.

ON MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney (unless this Writ be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Joseph Foots, of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of land in the colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement thirty-eight acres, be the same more or less, situated in the county of Roxburgh and parish unnamed, on Winburndale Rivulet, portion 0-111, commencing on the left bank of Winburndale Rivulet, at a point bearing south twenty-one degrees thirty minutes east, and distant two chains and fifty-six links from the northern extremity of the eastern boundary of portion 0-1 of fifty-six acres at the intersection of the western side of the road from Tambaroora to Bathurst, one chain and fifty links wide, with the left bank of Winburndale Rivulet, and bounded thence on the west by the aforesaid road, separating it from 0-1 aforesaid, and from Joseph Foulis's thirty-seven acres, bearing south fifteen degrees, west eight chains and ninety links; and thence south thirty-three degrees, west eighteen chains eighty links; on the south by the north boundary line of portion 0-IV of twenty-five acres, bearing east twenty-two chains and forty links to Winburndale Rivulet; and on the east and north by that rivulet downwards to the point of commencement, being the land proclaimed as Lot 3 on the 7th August, 1860, and selected by the said Joseph Foots.
It has been alleged to the Sheriff that the title to the said piece or parcel of land is entirely clear.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1468207

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. R. L MOORE, of Holesmains, are invited to attend the Funeral of his youngest son EDWARD; to move for interment, from his parents' Residence, at half-past 12, on WEDNESDAY next, to Camden Cemetery. G. R. FOWLER, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS DUNN, sen., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral; to move from his late residence, Grose-street, Glebe, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, the 26th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Wesleyan Cemetery, Parramatta. N.B.—No circulars issued. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOOLGARLO LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital—£55,000, in Shares of £1 each,
Of which 15,000 fully paid are reserved for the Promoters, and 40,000 are offered to the Public.

DIRECTORS:
F. H. Dangar, Esq. (Messrs. Dangar, Dangar, and Co.)
John Russell, Esq. (Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co.)
John Richardson, Esq.
With power to add to the number.

SOLICITORS:
M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Pitt-street.

For detailed particulars see Saturday's issue.
Applications for shares, to be addressed to the Directors of the Woolgarlo Lead Mining Company (Limited), will be received up to the 6th April by JOSIAH MULLENS and W. CHATFIELD, Pitt-street, from whom prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and all information can be obtained.
Sydney, 16th March, 1867.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office,
NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £334,183,
and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.
And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.

BONUS PERIOD.
Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms.
Annual income, £150,000, rapidly increasing.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for New South Wales and Queensland,
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent,
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET,
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £2,000,000.
Life Insurances and Annuities of every description effected on the most favourable terms. Sydney Branch Offices, New Pitt-street.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

VICTORIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained at the Sydney Branch Offices, New Pitt-street.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee .... Mr. D. CRABB.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, March 26th
In consequence of its unqualified success, will be repeated, H. T. Craven's new Drama of
MEG'S DIVERSION.
Jeremy Crow (a Devonshire farmer) .. Mr. J. H. Vinson
Ashley Merton, Esq., (of the Hall) ...... Mr. Chandler
Jasper Pidgeon (a village carpenter) .. Mr. A. Fitzgerald
Roland Pidgeon (his brother) .... Mr. J. Rayner
Eytem (an Exeter lawyer) .... Mr. C. Miran
Cornelia } (daughters of Crow) { ...... Mrs. W. Andrews
Margaret } .. Miss Harriet Gordon
Mrs Netwell (of the Grange, a widow) .. Mrs. Charles Jones
Dance (Spanish bolero) Miss Dixon, and E. Dixon.
Comic Dance .... Mr. E. M'Lean.
To conclude with the musical interlude, by Charles Selby,
THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.
Sir Hickory Heartycheer.............. Mr. J. H. Vinson
Mr. Wildoats .... Mr. Chandler
Gaiters .... Mr. W. Andrews
Miss Thistledown (with song "Annie o' the banks o' Dee")
.... Miss Kate Ward
Maggie MacFarlane (a Newhaven fish wife) Miss K. Ward (with the Scotch ballad "Caller Herrin'" and "Hey the Bonny Breast Knots.")
In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Saturday Evening, ARRAH NA POGUE will be repeated on Wednesday, for one night only.
Thursday Evening, benefit of Mr. W. ANDREWS.

FANCY AND FULL DRESS BALL
in aid of the Funds of
THE SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.
Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG,
His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of Sydney.

The committee of management beg to announce that a Grand Fancy and Full Dress Ball, in aid of the funds of the Sydney Hebrew Philanthropic Society,
will take place at the
EXCHANGE,
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 27th of March,
under the above distinguished patronage.
By kind permission of Colonel Waddy, C.B., and officers the splendid Band of the 50th Regiment will perform on this occasion.
Mr. JOHN CLARK
has kindly volunteered his services as Master of the Ceremonies.
Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.
Gentlemen's tickets £1 1 0
Ladies' tickets 0 15 0
which are not transferable, and can be had from the Stewards, and at the Warehouses of Messrs. J. H. Anderson and Son, Elvy and Co., Hobson and Whiting, A. Parrot, C. T. Sandon, H. Cole, L. Moss, Myers and Solomon, and E. Davis.
Carriages will come through Bridge-street into Gresham-street, horses' heads turned south.
D. MARKS, Hon. Secretary.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—CHOIR PICNIC, to Clontarf, Middle Harbour, on 28th instant. Tickets, for sale by W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION and Choir Picnic, THURSDAY, 28th instant.—Notice.—The steamer will leave the Circular Wharf at 10 o'clock, and Woolloomooloo Bay at half-past 10 punctually.

A GRAND BALL will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 26th March, in the Large Saloon of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.
Tickets may be had at the Bar of the Hotel, 5s. each.
Dancing to commence at 8.30.
G. B. KELLY, Manager.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL.—New Song and Programme. Ladies and gentlemen disengaged can apply.

DANCING, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, Tower Inn, George-st. South. JOHN GARRY.

RAFFLE.—Photographer's STOCK, complete, with instructions, 50 members, 10s ticket. Photo, G. P. O.

POPULAR SONGS, CHEAP EDITIONS.
Annie Lisle 6d, Break it gently to my Mother 6d, Down the burn, Davy, Love, Aggie Asthore 6d, Footsteps on the Stairs 6d, Glory Hallelujah 6d, Dear Mother I've come to die 1s, Lost Star of my Home 6d, My heart now speaks good bye 6d, Just before the battle Mother 1s, No one to love 1s, Mother! Oh sing me to rest 6d, Sing me that song again 1s, Wearing of the Green 6d, When this cruel war is over 6d, When Johnny comes marching home 6d.
Post free 2d each extra.
READING and WELLBANK, Music Sellers, 358, George-street.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, beg to announce that Mr. W. H. PALING, of SYDNEY, and Mr. R. J. PALING, of MELBOURNE, are our SOLE AGENTS for AUSTRALIA, and all our PIANOS are LABELLED—
AUCHER, BROTHERS,
conjointly with
PALING and COMPANY,
L. et J. AUCHER, FRERES.
Paris, November 25, 1866.

THE PLANET JUPITER,
With the New £5 TELESCOPE,
appears seven times as large as the moon is to the naked eye, and will distinguish the belts of Jupiter and her satellites, rings, Saturn and her moons, and divide the double stars. As a Day Glass, the face of a sheep and features of a man may be clearly seen four miles, shot marks upon a target two miles, and time by a church clock ten miles. This instrument is guaranteed in writing to perform the whole of the above, and to be equal in the most important respects to telescopes costing £70. It has a 3-inch superior achromatic object glass, two eye-pieces and sun-glass, with portable metal tripod stand with jointed claw feet. Numerous testimonials from scientific and other gentlemen, including Lord Rosse, sent free.
The price of the whole complete £7 10s, which includes freight and insurance £1 10s, packing case and packing 10s, and French polished case, fittings, lock and key 10s.
HIGH POWER OPERA, RACE, FIELD, AND OUT-DOOR GLASSES,
having achromatic lenses of similar material as the above, possessing the highest magnifying power, with definition. Price 21s, 30s, 35s, 40s, 73s, and 84s. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians to the Government, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, England.
N.B.—Every kind of Optical, Mathematical, Meteorological, and Philosophical Instruments made, of the best description, and at moderate prices.
Catalogues sent free

TO THE PRINTING TRADE.—
Just Landing,
Ex Maid of Judah,
20-inch guillotine cutting machine, with extra knife
Post folio, crown, demy, and super royal albion printing presses
Harrild and Son's, Walbrook, composing case and frame
Cases—Pairs, doubles, and trebles
20 bales double double news, 72 lbs,
Black and coloured printing inks.
GREVILLE and COMPANY, 8, Bridge-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—Pearl and other fancy Beads, just landed, at D. LEVI'S, 494, George-street.

DRESS SWORD, silver mounted, for SALE. T. T. Jones, 330, George-street.

THE only cheap Toy and Fancy Bazaar in the colony. The Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

CARRIAGE BAGS, Ladies' Companions and Glove Boxes, new goods, at the cheap Bazaar, King-street.

CHESS and Draughts Men and Board, and Dominoes, at wholesale prices. Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BRADY'S.

MOST DELICIOUS TEAS, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per lb.

SPLENDID COFFEES, 1s. and 1s. 4d. per lb.

BEST CURRANTS, 5d. per lb., at BRADY'S.

PRIME ENGLISH and COLONIAL CHEESE.

SUPERIOR FIGS, 9d. per lb., at BRADY'S, opposite the Cathedral.

PROFESSOR Herman's Vermin Destroyer. C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MIXED SPICE, in 1 lb. boxes. C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street, opposite School of Arts.

BURGESS'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES. C. W. CALDWELL, 278, Pitt-street.

PATNA RICE, new crop, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-street.

DUNPHY'S STOUT, new shipments, quarts and pints (pints in champagne bottles), in excellent condition, on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 36, Hunter-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, and now landing at Commercial Wharf, ex Barwon from Warrnambool, 200 tons, prime samples. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, fine assortment. T. JOHNSON, Nos. 3 and 5, Old Market.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weights, for SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

OATS.—Fresh arrival of superior Seed, and Feed, and Cape Barley, at Law and Tinsley's, Haymarket.

ON SALE, IX TIN PLATES. W. FOY, Hunter-street.

ON SALE, Colonial TOBACCO, best brands. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

1000 DOZEN Byass's STOUT, 5s 6d per doz. or 20s per cask. 535, Kent-street, near Liverpool-st.

SLATES.—Best Blue Bangor, WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

BRANDY. — Hennessy's and Martell's case. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

DRAY COVERS, best quality, all sizes. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

QUICKSILVER.—For SALE, best Spanish, 2s. 6d. cash, less 2½. H. R. REID, 52, Clarence-street.

ON SALE.—Prime Hobart Town Jams, Potatoes, and Fruit, ex Tasmania. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, just arrived, a good sample. ELLIS and BUTLER, 763, George-street South.

BODALLA CHEESE, a prime sample, just landed. ELLIS and BUTLER, 763, George-street South.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Explorers and others, travelling on horseback, can be provided with screw-topped bottles for holding the Extract of Meat, thus affording every facility for using the package without annoyance from leakage.
F. E. SLOPER, Wholesale Agent for the Australian Colonies, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

BAEL JELLY.—A small shipment of Indian Delicacies is on hand, including a few dozen jars of the above valuable condiment. F. E. SLOPER, Woolloomooloo.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

BREADSTUFFS.—
For SALE by the undersigned—
Duffield's superfine,
Duffield's fine,
Hart's superfine,
Giles' and Smith's superfine, } From Adelaide, new wheat.
Also,
Californian flour, in quarter-sacks, Golden Gate
Ditto, ditto ditto, National Mills
Chilian flour, in half-sacks
The above are new importations, and of first-class quality.
Also,
Adelaide new wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

MAGAREY'S Superfine Adelaide FLOUR, now landing per Union, for SALE by J. HENRIQUES and CO.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—
French barrel, extra superfine
Adelaide—Hart's superfine
Adelaide—Butterworth's superfine
Adelaide—Hart's households and seconds
Californian—National Mills, Golden Gate
Chilian—new, fresh, and sweet, 100-lb. bags.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED, prime new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—Wheat Sacks for SALE, 1s. each. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

SILK-DRESSED FINE FLOUR, 12s; Seconds, 10s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

BAKERS.—Silk-dressed Fine FLOUR from Adelaide wheat, 12s. PEMELL'S Mills, Sydney.

WHEAT, WHEAT.—On SALE, 500 bags Adelaide wheat, now landing. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-st.

BILLIARD TABLES, the best imported—Hopkins and Stevens, makers. A. Toogood, Pitt-street.

MARYLAND WINE, from the vineyard of Thomas Barker, Esq., in wood and bottle, for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay, Sydney.
Orders to be addressed as above; or to R. L. SCRUTTON, Exchange.

COD FISH, from the Arctic Ocean, in lots to suit purchasers. Samples can be seen at W. W. BUCKLAND'S Store, Macquarie-place.
Apply to R. D. MERRILL.

PARTRIDGE'S GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING AND GENERAL PLUMBING WORKS.
Cheap roofing, 30s per square
Ridgecapping from 4d per foot, guttering 5d
Tanks for preserving rain water, all sizes
Baths, pumps, &c.
The above supplied, or fixed if required. Repairs executed. Stores, corner of George and Bathurst streets, Sydney.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All kinds of Timber at reduced prices, for cash. F. MILLER.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood Shingles Cedar. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

800,000 FEET Baltic, American and Oregon, timber, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

500,000 FEET Colonial Pine and Hardwood, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH.

SLATES, Slate and Wire Nails, Cement, Galvanized Iron, &c. Goodlet and Smith, 483, George-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, and Drain Pipe Manufacturers,
483, George-street, near Bathurst-street
Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street
7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge
Pottery, Riley street, Surry Hills.
N.B.—Doors, sashes, casements, mantelpieces, &c., on hand, and made to order.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

SHEET LEAD and Lead Pipe, all weights and sizes. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO., 27, New Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED IRON, plain and corrugated, 24, 26 and 28 gauge. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

BEST Blue Bangor SLATES, 16 x 8, 16 x 10, 18 x 10, 20 x 10, 22 x 12, 24 x 12. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

DRAIN PIPES, at reduced prices; Portland Cement, best brands. J. M'ILWRAITH and CO.

PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION and PAINTS. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SHIP'S HEARTHS, Blocks, and Lignum Vitæ Dead Eyes. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

SCRAP, Hoop Iron, and Heavy Scrap, purchased for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, a young upstanding spring-cart HORSE; trial in sand. FORD'S Stores, Park-street.

FOR SALE, first-rate Buggy, Dogcart, or Saddle HORSE; any trial given. 141, South Head Road.

BUGGIES ex Clara D. Robins, for SALE.—3 Cut-under and 3 straight BUGGIES, to carry two or four, very elegant. BUCHAN THOMSON, The Stables, Bligh-street.

HORSE, GIG, and HARNESS for SALE, price £15. DAVID MOORES, Blue's Point Road, St. Leonards.

HORSES, BUGGIES, DOGCARTS, SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second-hand, the cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts.

SADDLES, Saddles, Saddles.—Hogskin Saddles, 50s; boys', 40s. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSES.—For SALE, a neat thoroughbred buggy and ladies' Mare, by imported Arab "Bombina," price 30 guineas; light thoroughbred Hack, by Ether, 10 guineas; quiet Pony, for saddle or harness, £3; stanch cart horse, £14, Druitt-street trial; pair good buggy Horses, £30. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street, opp. School of Arts.

FOR SALE, a capital 4-seated BUGGY, sound quiet HORSE, 5 years, and set silver-plated HARNESS, the whole in first-rate order; price £40. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a powerful HORSE, American-brace WAGGON, and Harness, £50 the lot. GIBSON.

MILCH COW, springing, will calve in two or three days. Ellis and Butler, 763, George-street South.

MILCH COWS.—Two good Milch Cows, just calved. Apply ELLIS and BUTLER, 763, George-st. S.

COW, for SALE, quiet, and a good milker. Cleveland House, Strawberry Hills.

STORE SHEEP.—
In Queensland and New South Wales,
60,000 Store Sheep.
STORE CATTLE—
In Queensland and New South Wales.
10,000 Head, mixed.
IRWIN and TURNER.
171, Pitt-street.

1,000 STORE WETHERS, 3½ years, near Wellington.
10,000 ditto, 2½ to 5 years near the border.
10,000 ditto, half of them fat, deliverable anywhere to suit purchasers
12,000 ditto 3, 4, and 5 years, ditto, now near Wagga.
Various lots in Queensland, well suited for taking South.
F. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

A PUBLIC-HOUSE, in a good business part of the city, for SALE; coming in, £110. For particulars apply to ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, 283, Pitt-street.

ASTEN COTTAGE, South Sydney, for SALE or LEASE, a bargain. Also, other Houses and vacant Lots of Land. Apply at South Sydney Land Office, 324, George-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the Lease and Goodwill of a Country INN, doing a good business. For full particulars apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

THE UNPRINCIPLED Parties who advertised for a Wetnurse, and a Girl to mind a baby, at the Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket, had better apply for the situations themselves, and THEY will be suited.

CHRIST CHURCH.—ORGANIST.—Applicants are informed that the appointment has been made.

A THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT is open to engagement. Address H. R. D., HERALD Office.

A COMPETENT Female Cook (English) for Engagement at Mrs. Cappe's Office, King-street.

A RESPECTABLE young PERSON, wishing to return to ENGLAND, would give her services for a PASSAGE. Address H. T., 39, Prince-street.

AN ACCOUNTANT desires EVENING EMPLOYMENT. Books posted, Accounts adjusted. M. A., HERALD Office.

A LADY who could spare two hours of her time daily can meet with an ENGAGEMENT to instruct a Lady in reading and writing. Address X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, engaged in the city during the day, requires BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a permanency, with a respectable private family residing in the suburbs; none other need apply. M. D., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Married WOMAN wants a baby to Wetnurse, having lost her own six days old. For address apply to D., M'Lachlan, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

A YOUNG Person, recently arrived from England, is desirous to return. She would attend a lady or take charge of children on the voyage in return for her passage. She is an excellent sailor, and also a good needlewoman. References given. Apply at 657, Elizabeth-street South.

BOY wanted, about 16. J. Ewart, corner of Crown and Cleveland streets, Surry Hills.

BOOKFOLDER Wanted. Numerical printer preferred. F. Cunninghame, 186, Pitt-street.

COTTAGE wanted in the vicinity of Surry Hills or Darlinghurst. Hamilton, Box 79, Post Office.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Elswick, Petersham.—An additional resident Assistant MASTER wanted, on the 1st of April, for the Junior Classes. Rev. W. H. Roberts, B.A., Principal.

COPPER ORES Wanted for smelting at the Burwood Newcastle Smelting Works. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DRESSMAKING. — Wanted, APPRENTICES. Mrs. Doak, 58, Wynyard-square.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, IMPROVERS. Misses Ramsay, dressmakers, 212, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

FOR TUTORS and GOVERNESSES (only). Apply at the Scholastic Agency, 91, Elizabeth-street.

GOVERNESS, Resident.—Wanted, an accomplished Protestant Lady. 144, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-st.

LAW.—Advertiser, who has served his time under articles, wishes to obtain a SITUATION in a Solicitor's office. Address Lex, HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a legally-qualified GENTLEMAN for a Country Practice, age 25 to 35, and married preferred. Applications, stating particulars, references, and if possible carte de visite, to M. D., 381, George-street, Sydney.

MACHINIST.—Wheeler and Wilson's, for Crimeans. Apply 99, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

PARTNERSHIP.—Required, a gentleman (active or otherwise), with about £3000, in a first-class established business. For further particulars address K. N. W., Post Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman, with moderate capital, and knowledge of drapery, can be admitted as partner in a wholesale business, with a view of extending same. State full particulars, H. H. M., HERALD Office.

SURGEON wanted, for the ship William Duthie, for London. Apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, 2 ASSISTANTS. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-st., Brickfield hill.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply G. Godwin, 76, Sussex-street North.

TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.—Wanted, for a country Journal, a Sydney Telegraphic Agent. Parties willing to undertake the duties, by sending terms to Gazette, HERALD Office, will be supplied with all particulars.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a second HAND, single man; must be well up in small goods, and understand icing; character, with testimonials, required. W. Arnott, Newcastle.

TO AUCTIONEERS, MERCHANTS, and others.—The advertiser, having had 14 years' experience of the auction business in this city, as well as a thorough previous knowledge of all descriptions of general business, is anxious to meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Salesman, or in any other capacity where his services could be made available. Address W. S., 340, George-street.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—Wanted, for the Sydney Infirmary, two resident Medical Officers. Applicants for the appointments are requested to send in their credentials, diplomas, &c., directed to the Honorary Secretaries, not later than 10 a.m. of MONDAY next, the 1st April, 1867. Salary, £200 per annum, with furnished quarters, board, and residence.
N.B.—There are some 200 beds in the Infirmary.
(Signed) ALEXANDER DICK, } Honorary
JOHN E. MANNING, } Secretaries.

WANTED, by a competent Dressmaker, Employment by day, or week. E.V., 497, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, an active little GIRL. Apply after 9, at No. 1, Little Brisbane-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL. No. 2, Burton-lane, off Burton-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16 or 17 years old. Apply 167, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (English). 130, William street.

WANTED, a little GIRL to nurse a baby. Apply J. Davies, agent for HERALD, 9, Market-st. West.

WANTED, a MACHINEST, with her own machine; also, Tackers. 224, Palmer-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply Crippe's, confectioner, opposite Police Court, George-street.

WANTED, a young WOMAN, to make herself generally useful. 226, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a COACH TRIMMER at Robertson's coach factory, 483 to 489, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a Grocer's VAN MAN; no others need apply. Cannon, Brothers, 208, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Lady PIANIST, for a concert room. Address W. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, and APPRENTICES. 11, Barrack street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, to assist with children. 288, Pitt-street.

WANTED, respectable competent Nurse and Needlewoman (Protestant). Apply Pierce, William st.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Housemaid. Good references. A. B., Pierce's, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a Carriage BODYMAKER, for about a week, at Shaughnessy's, 191, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, MEN, to make elastic side and kip Boots. George Smith, 783, George street.

WANTED, a middle-aged man, as COOK and General SERVANT. White Hart, King-street.

WANTED, a WAITRESS, and assist in the bar. Club House Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as barmaid or housekeeper; 5 years experience. J. G., 29, S. H. Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSE, and to make herself useful. 493, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 300, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

WANTED, DRAY and HARNESS, and 2 HORSES. Apply 50, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. R. P. Simpson, 38, Upper William-st.

WANTED Partial BOARD and Residence, by two Gentlemen. Address, terms, F. and S., Post Office.

WANTED a HOUSEMAID and Nurse. Mrs. S. Cook, Marrickville, near Camden College.

WANTED, a MAN, to make himself generally useful. Fitzroy Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to paddock a Horse, between Homebush and Sydney; state terms. F. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, from 14 to 16. Apply 125, Victoria-street.

WANTED, by English Person, SITUATION, as Housekeeper or Cook. Suallivan, 489, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, Rivet BOOT-MAKERS, and a Finisher; good wages. 20, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Housemaid, or Nurse and Needlewoman. E. M., 21, Grose-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, to mind a baby; reference required. 31, Parramatta-street, after 10.

WANTED, two good Crimean SHIRT-TACKERS; also, a good Finisher. Apply 15, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply 64, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as good plain Cook. J. B., 8, Junction-street.

WANTED, Man COOK, General Blacksmith, Milkmen, Farming Men. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, TAILORESS; also Improvers. Two doors from Redfern-street, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Young MAN, to assist and otherwise to be general useful, at Lemaire's Bazaar.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to milk. Apply between 2 and 5 p.m., Miss Grant, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, for the Drapery. 654, George-street South, next to Liverpool-street.

WANTED, 3 or 4 FARMING MEN. Apply at 9.30 a.m., at 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a good House DOG. Address, with price, A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good SINGER. Hamburgh Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, NEEDLEWORK by Machine, from 2 or 3 Families. M.M., HERALD Office.

WANTED FINISHERS to work on the Premises. Apply Mr. Griffiths, Botany-road, Waterloo.

WANTED a Competent WAITER for the Country. Apply to the Steward, Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED a Female General SERVANT. Apply, Mrs. A. Cameron, Ariel Cottage, George-st. Redfern.

WANTED, a respectable little GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Paris, 134, Prince-street, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a BOY, that will make himself useful. K. Hampson, Market street, opp. Mountcastle's.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Prince Alfred Hotel, 374, Kent-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, quick at accounts, to make himself useful in a boot establishment. E. K., HERALD.

WANTED, MEN, to make and finish kip boots. E. Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing. Mrs. Maskell, next Theatre, Castlereagh-st. Letters attended to.

WANTED, good HANDS, on light pegged boots. Constant work, good wages. T. Plummer, Waverley.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind two children. Apply after 9 a.m., 213, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a little BOY, at 125, York-street, near King-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, 14, to mind child and make herself useful. 121, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a BOY, for Hunter's Hill. Apply 222, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to drive a bread cart. Apply, after 10 o'clock. J. Service, 165, Crown-street.

WANTED, strong active GIRL. Mrs. Simmonds, opposite Kidd and Kelly's Mill, Albion-street.

WANTED, a COOK. Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Partridge, 4, Thurlow-terrace, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, strong LAD, accustomed to farming, at 3 p.m. W. M'Kinnon, 135, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an experienced Glass and Hardware PACKER.—Hoffnung and Co., Wynyard-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN, generally useful. Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, two WAITERS, for the Ball at the Victoria Hotel, this evening.

WANTED, middle-aged working HOUSEKEEPER. Apply between 10 and 11, 261, Upper Forbes-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be useful. Apply 24, Cambridge-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, Partial Board and Residence. Address, with terms, Q. P., HERALD O.

WANTED, a clean respectable young GIRL, as Nurse. Mrs. Etheredge, Nicholson-st., Balmain.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, near town. Apply Joseph Kohn and Co., 13, Hunter-street.

WANTED, steady young MAN, accustomed to horses, to make himself useful. Freeman, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL between 14 and 16. 32, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, to APPRENTICE a LAD 17 years of age. W. Day, Pyrmont.

WANTED, thorough competent General SERVANT. 264, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Nurse. Mrs. M'Donald, 659, Elizabeth-st. South. Apply after 9.

WANTED, a strong Farming LAD, for the Manning River. Nipper and See, 123, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, accustomed to music trade preferred. Anderson and Sons, George-st.

WANTED House and Parlour Maid, who understands needlework. 10 a.m., Clarendon House, Cumberl.-st.

WANTED to SELL 2 Stone TANKS, contain 250 gallons each. A. Downie, Pyrmont-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a few gross Wine BOTTLES. Apply before half-past 9 o'clock. A. Toogood.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged woman, a SITUATION, as plain cook or general servant; reference, good. A. B. Brown, grocer, 86, Hunter-street.

WANTED, to purchase a 'BUS or CAR. State where to be seen. Address C. B., Post-office, Newtown.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST, to work a Thomas or Singer's Machine, at Davenport's Boot Factory, Camperdown.

WANTED, a VESSEL of light draught, of 280 to 300 tons, to be used as a hulk on a river in Queensland. Apply R. Towns and Co.

WANTED, to SELL two second-hand Spring CARTS, with or without Horses and Harness. A. Downie, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, for the country, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. Apply, from 10 to 1, 157, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. Apply at Mrs. Lynch's, Underwood-street, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, 20 gallons pure MILK, delivered at Railway Station, morning and evening. State lowest terms, immediate. M. L., Woodburn-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as General Servant. Apply R. Pert, grocer, Crown and Church streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a respectable Girl, a SITUATION as Laundry Maid. Apply R. Pert, grocer, Crown and Church streets, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, as General Servant, one accustomed to children; also a Nurse GIRL. Mrs. Little, off Nicholson-street, Balman.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as General Servant, where another is kept. Address H. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable English person as Nursery GOVERNESS, well accustomed to children. References required. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, a FARMING MAN, must be a good mower and ploughman, for the Hunter district. R. S. Tighe, 617, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Engine-driver, or Fireman, who has had many years' experience. W. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, as Hammerman. Gibson, smith and engineer, Pitt and Bathurst streets. (£1 per week.)

WANTED, for the country, a middle-aged Person, to teach three children plain English and needlework. Apply after 10 o'clock, at 109, Lower George-street.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENTS for Servants of every capacity, for town and country. Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable English Person, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant, in a small family, in or near Newtown. Address E. D., Pierce, HERALD and MAIL Agent, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to purchase COTTAGE, with garden, &c.; or piece of GROUND, near rail or steamer. Description and price. F. B., care of J. Macgregor and Co., 320, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to do a small job of Rubble and Brickwork. Apply, between 8 and 10 to-day, at Robert R. Foy's, Botany Road, near Railway Bridge. Labour only.

WANTED, by a thoroughly competent Nurse, who can produce long and satisfactory certificates of character, a SITUATION in Town or Suburbs. Apply all this week to Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, a SITUATION as NURSE or General SERVANT; has a girl ten years old; no objection to the country. open for a week. Address E. D., 5, Goulburn-place.

WANTED, a General SERVANT who can wash and iron in a family of two. Good references indispensable. Apply for address to Mrs. Beare, fruiterer, William-street, Woolloomooloo, from 9 to 1, on Wednesday 27th inst.

WANTED, poultry breeders and amateurs to purchase M. Geyelin's EGG-HATCHING MACHINES, universally used in England and the Continent; price, from £4 to £10. C. Verety, 251, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, for the country, a good practical GARDENER; must have first-class references. Apply on Wednesday, to THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, &c., 432, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED a GARDENER, one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of Flowers, Vegetables, &c. None other need apply. Guilfoyle and Son, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay.

WANTED, for a family living out of town, an English Girl, accustomed to children, as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Firman, 227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a furnished BEDROOM, with partial board; vicinity of Waterloo or Redfern preferred. Address stating terms A. B. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a thorough English (Protestant) Housemaid. She must be a good needlewoman. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock, to Mrs. Archibald Walker, Buckhurst, Double Bay.

WANTED, a married Blacksmith for Queensland, two married Couples, men—Gardeners and Grooms, wives—Cooks and Laundresses, Youth for a store, dairy Couples, useful Boys, working farm Overseer, farming Men, men Cooks, elderly Man to milk, &c., rough Carpenter, female Cooks, general female Servants. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN, that the only Portmanteau Manufacturer in the colony is W. B. LANCASHIRE, 121, Bathurst-street East, Sydney. Expanding portmanteaus in solid basil, and black leather; several imperial, overland, and ladies' dress trunks, just completed, of the largest size ever made in the colony, ladies' bags, hide bags, carpet-bags, &c. Portmanteaus made to order, in 12 hours' notice, with the best brass tumbler lock in every portmanteau. Portmanteaus taken in exchange or repaired. Portmanteaus sold at London prices.

APARTMENTS.—Vacant, Suite of Apartments, with bath room. 58, Wynyard-square, op. Post Office.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board; shower bath; water laid on. 209, Macquarie-st. Terms moderate.

A FURNISHED Bedroom, with splendid view of harbour, 11, Stanley st., Hyde Park, opp. Grammar School.

APARTMENTS, FURNISHED, VACANT. 91, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS, furnished, with board, near Domain. Apply Kirschbaum, chemist, King-street.

APARTMENTS for a Family or Gentlemen; bath. 5, Wynyard-square, next Town Hall.

APARTMENTS Vacant; board optional; clean well ventilated rooms. Mr. Pierce, William-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, partial board if required. 125, William-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, for a single gentleman. Apply 121, Phillip-street.

A SUITE of Apartments vacant, suitable for a family, at 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

A BEDROOM for a Gentleman (or two friends), with partial board. 8, Wynyard-square.

A VACANCY for Gentlemen, with bath room. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 246, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street. Terms 16s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street.

BOARD, beautifully situated, cheerful rooms. Omnibus fare, 3d. 31, Upper William-st. S., Darlinghurst.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen. 155, Woolloomooloo-st. Terms moderate.

CAMPBELL-STREET, 114.—A SHOP to LET or SELL, with four large rooms, yard, and stables. Inquire at the butcher's shop, 155.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, a 4-roomed COTTAGE, with kitchen, outhouses, flower garden, &c.; reasonable rent to a careful and permanent tenant. Apply at Bingfield Cottage, William-street, Double Bay.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET, with or without board. 70, Upper Fort-street. Terms moderate.

HOUSES to LET, at Paddington, of five and six rooms each; good water. William Perry.

HUNTER'S HILL.—To LET, immediately, a comfortable Stone HOUSE of 8 rooms, kitchen, pantry, cellars, &c.; gardens and paddock; water frontage. For further particulars apply Mr. Hogan, 113, King-st. East.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, or for SALE, that large Family RESIDENCE, containing 17 large rooms exclusive of large kitchen and out-houses, fine pleasure grounds, and paddock of about 4 acres; the finest position on the North Shore, in Lavender Bay, and now occupied by Captain Farquhar. Possession can be given on the 1st of January. For particulars apply to the proprietor, 122, Sussex-street. Also adjoining the above, a 5-roomed stone-built COTTAGE, detached kitchen and pantry, about half acre of land, with deep water frontage, at present occupied by Thomas Street, Esq. Apply as above. John Carr.

OFFICES to LET, Kiandra House, 448, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, the SHOP and PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Fraser and Watson, painters, &c.; rent, low. Apply to W. Moffit, 227, Pitt-street.

PINE VILLA, at present occupied by W. Randle, Esq. (long the well-known beautiful residence of Felix Wilson, Esq.), is situate about two miles from town, in a most desirable neighbourhood; contains 12 good rooms besides servants' apartment, and every description of outhouses; has 7 acres of land subdivided into gardens, paddocks, &c.; never-failing water. May be had with or without furniture. Cards to view. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished; single gentlemen preferred. 288, Pitt-street.

TWO Furnished BEDROOMS vacant, 7s. each, for gentlemen, board or partial. 160, Liverpool-street.

TO LET, No. 9, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street. Inquire 208, William-st.; or C. W. Caldwell, Pitt-st.

TO LET, small HOUSE, Robinhood-lane; ditto, Phillip-street; ditto, Wentworth-place. Apply 8, Bligh-st.

TO LET, No. 146, Crown-street, Riley Estate, five apartments, verandah and balcony. 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, 126, Castlereagh-street. Apply house, or W. Day, 70, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, No. 177, Premier-terrace, six rooms and kitchen; water laid on. Apply at No. 175.

TO LET, a dry, neat 4-roomed COTTAGE, well, and garden. G. Hawkins, William-street, Padding on

TO BE LET, a SHOP and BAKEHOUSE, in good working order. Mr. S. Bonser, 56, Stanley-street.

TO LET or SELL, stone COTTAGE, large garden, and orchard, water frontage. C. Bate, Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, 2 Cashmere Villas, Paddington, 8 rooms, repainted, and papered. C. Bate, Wynyard-land.

TO LET, SHOP, and five rooms, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, 16s. Apply at corner.

TO LET, HOTELS and PUBLIC-HOUSES, all descriptions and all prices. Mr. A. Layard, Jamison-st.

TO LET, LEOVILLE TERRACE, Randwick. Apply to S. H. Pearce.

TO LET, a Stone-built HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen near the Rushcutter's Bay Hotel; rent 15s.

TWO COMFORTABLE ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished, with a respectable widow lady. 148, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, the OFFICES and STORES in Custom House-buildings, in one lot or separately. Apply to William Watkins, first floor, Custom House-buildings.

TO LET, No. 5, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, washhouse, with copper, &c., &c.; rent moderate. Apply at No. 1.

TO LET, HOUSE, with six rooms, corner of Yurong and Liverpool streets. Apply to Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Hunter's Hill, close to the steamers' wharf, a ten-roomed HOUSE, and garden. Australian Mutual Provident Society.

TO LET, in Castlereagh street, near Market-street, a large HOUSE, nine rooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms, &c. Apply to R. M. Lindsay, 201, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

TO LET, No 2, Kellett-street, Darlinghurst, a convenient Family RESIDENCE, now occupied by C. J. Hepburn, Esq. Rent £100 per annum. Cards to view apply to H. Milgrove, turner, Park-street.

TO LET, 117, Botany-street, Surry Hills, a comfortable detached family RESIDENCE, containing six rooms, pantry and kitchen, with coachhouse, stable, &c., and large garden. Apply on premises.

TO LET, STANLEY COTTAGE, containing six rooms; bathroom, kitchen, stables, cellars, garden, yard, &c.; water laid on. Apply Barcom Glen Cottage, Rushcutter's Bay; or 287, George-street.

TO LET, those OFFICES lately occupied by T. Norton, commission agent, and a large Room on the first floor, suitable for a company or office. Apply to A. Conway, 400, George-st., opposite the Telegraph Office.

TO LET, NARDOO COTTAGE, Upper William-street North, containing seven rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c. Apply to T. Moore, 34, Upper William-street, Darlinghurst.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that first class detached FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 15, O'Connell-street, replete with every convenience, at present occupied by S. Hoffnung, Esq. Apply D. Cohen and Co., Spring-st.

TO LET, two convenient HOUSES, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street North, eight apartments each; also Houses in Elizabeth-street North, six rooms, &c. Apply to Mrs. Denham, basement floor, No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street East.

TO LET, those first-class Business PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs. J. V. Lavers and Co., George-street—(immediate possession). Apply to Mr. J. Macintosh, ironmonger, Pitt-street; or to H. F. Palmer, grocer, George-street.

TO LET, a genteel COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situated at the extreme end of Glebe Point, contains 4 rooms, bath room, kitchen, servants' room; coach-house, 2-stall stable, and never-failing supply of good water. For terms, &c., apply to James Rothwell, 481, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET, in Bathurst-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, a genteel detached COTTAGE residence, with spacious verandah. Rooms large and lofty, well suited for a respectable family; has undergone a thorough repair, and is ready for occupation. Apply to H. H. Newman, house agent, &c., Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-st.

TO LET, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, in the Edgecliffe Road, containing 11 rooms, with kitchens, servants' rooms, and stabling attached. The front of the house commands a magnificent view of Darling Point and the Harbour. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens, 133, Pitt-street.

TO LET, neat verandah COTTAGE, containing hall, four large rooms, servant's room, store room, and kitchen, with paved yard, a large orchard, and 10 acres of land, opposite Spit, Middle Harbour. The premises have undergone thorough repair, and are ready for occupation. Apply Custom-house Hotel, Argyle-street.

TO TANNERS, CURRIERS, BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, and SADDLERS.—TO LET, those extensive premises, long known as Smith's TANNERY, Botany, complete, with all the requisite machinery, tools of trade, &c., for the above. Apply to Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street; or Staunton Spain, Esq., solicitor, Exchange.

UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITY.—The EXCHANGE DINING and LUNCHEON ROOMS will be LET at once to any responsible party on the most reasonable terms. The culinary utensils are all of the first-class, and together with the table linen, dining equipage, and furniture, may be had free of extra cost. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

WHARF AND PREMISES.—To LET, with immediate possession, those extensive Premises at Miller's Point, for so many years known as the A. A. Company's Wharf, comprising considerable deep water frontage, with stone wharf, and wooden pier, also capacious surface accommodation, with good stone store, offices, stables, wharfinger's cottage, &c., and at the rear, overlooking the wharf (with entrance from Crown-street), a large verandah cottage, eight rooms, out-offices, garden, and yard. The above properties lie between Moore's and Smith's Wharves, and adjoin Spencer Lodge. Beilby and Scott.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.—To LET, 540, George-street. Immediate possession. A. Cameron, Redfern.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
SUBSCRIPTION—£4 per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 10s. per annum.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines, and under............ One shilling.
Four lines, ditto .... Two shillings.
Six lines, ditto.................. Three shillings.
Eight lines, ditto .... Four shillings.
Ten lines, ditto .... Five shillings.
And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps. Register Stamps will NOT be accepted.

SYDNEY:—Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Tuesday, March 26th, 1867.